

PLAY IS A FACTOR IN EDUCATION.

By W. H. Wlach.

We cannot long maintain ourselves in the heights; we descend for rest to the lower slopes, keeping, if we can, out of the valleys beneath. The problem for us is to use play as a relief from work without descending into barbarism in the process; to use play as a means of maintaining the physical strength to which modern life conditions are so inimical; to use play as suggestive of mental development, so that we may find the easiest lines of approach for adult work and thought and to supersede the play which too markedly exhibits primitive action, primitive beliefs, primitive ethics.

The upward movement of men in the whole, which was to diminish the sphere of government and make democracy safe, does not seem to be taking place. Nature, no longer as a beneficent mother working wholly for good, but as a stern taskmaster whom we must obey, for good, but from whom, if we study him carefully, we may snatch here and there a little victory for our own ideas.

And this view, as I take it, has an exact application to the school work of to-day. Let us by all means study the spontaneities of play; no instructive work in this department can be thrown away, but to erect our inspiring conclusions into pedagogical imperatives is fatal.

HOW TO KEEP BOYS AT HOME EVENINGS.

By John A. Howland.

The idea that the evening is a time for amusement alone is by no means conducive to success in life. The fact that enormous numbers of young men and women seize on their evenings to qualify themselves by study and hard work for better positions in life may convince others, who pin their faith to the notion that they will certainly die if they exert themselves too much, that it really is not a fatal proceeding. Those who have no necessity to work or study in an evening are apt to be the most miserable of all. Most people seem to imagine that recreation requires no management. It is a mistake. It wants a plan. If you resolve to read in your evenings, why not first give one evening to drawing up a scheme of reading to give you the greatest pleasure and advantage? If you want novels, why not find out the best?

Why will not people play games in a reasonable fashion? The games should be thought over. There is no doubt that they can be made excellent or bad for one. There is no cheaper mental recreation than is to be got by means of chess or checkers. You can make any one of these games uninteresting and wearisome by playing

them badly and never trying to play them better. On the other hand, by taking them up and deeming them worthy of putting some brain work into them, they can be made not merely first class recreations but brain sharpeners, too.

AMBITION AND PRIDE NATIONAL FOES.

By the Most Rev. Patrick F. Ryan.

Marvelous as has been our progress in a single century, there is the greater need to preserve what we have gained and to correct where we have been deficient. Some have stated that our leading radical fault is, love of money, amounting to national avarice. But I cannot believe that love of money is the predominant fault of the American people. They are too noble and generous a people to be a nation of misers. They freely give what they freely get. I believe that ambition, pride and inordinate independence and self-reliance are our most dangerous foes. Humility is becoming a name for pious weakness, and ambition is no longer a sin, and the desire to be unknown is considered foolishness.

The profound sense of unworthiness, and the deep seated, genuine desire to remain unknown and serve God in silence, the world of our day little understands. Now, if the future is to be truly Christian, it must be truly humble and dependent upon God. Motives inspired by the religious element within us will be the strongest, as religion is the deepest and most sacrifice producing power of our nature. A consciousness of our limitations is the result of religious thought and sentiment, and produces sobriety of judgment and dependence on the Most High.

OPPORTUNITIES AS GREAT AS EVER.

By Andrew Carnegie.

I am an individualist and think the state is doing as much as it should. If I were a young man and alone in the world I would work for a dollar a day if necessary, and I don't think I'd ask any one to help me. There is always room for the man who is willing to work, and when I hear to the contrary it seems hard to believe. I know of manufacturers who are willing to pay \$3 a day for men, and they tell me they have difficulty in securing labor. Socialism of a sort seems to be growing in this country. I see evidences of it everywhere, but to me it is not the real solution.

With health and good habits and the willingness to work the chances in America are as good as they ever were. The man who is always complaining that he has no chance is the man who is himself to blame.



ANDREW CARNEGIE.

FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Great Legislative Hall Where the Russian Douma Sits.

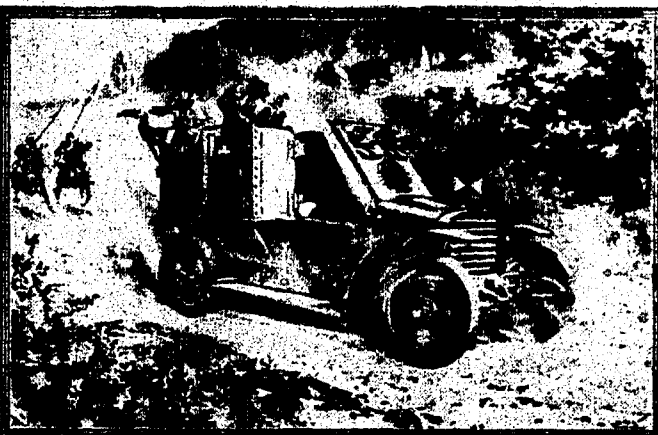
By one of those strange freaks of history the Tauride palace, St. Petersburg, in which the Douma sits, happens to be one of the most characteristic whims and extravagances of that extraordinary woman, Catherine the Great, empress of autocrats, the Cleopatra of modern times. She built it in 1783 to bestow upon her most enduring favorite and lover, Prince Potemkin. He was an able general. He subdued the Tartar Khan of Crimea and added that beautiful peninsula to the Russian empire. The territory was then called Tauride, and Catherine christened the palace in honor of "the hero of the Tauride" when she gave it to him as his reward with a fortune as well as her own robust but fickle affections.

With Potemkin as her escort she made the journey from St. Petersburg to the Black Sea to inspect her new possessions, and in order that she might be properly impressed with the value of the conquest the prince hurriedly built model villages along the route which she stopped to admire. Some of them have since become places of importance, and several, like Katerinodar and Katerinodar, were named in her honor.

After taking possession of the palace Potemkin gave his Empress one of the most sumptuous entertainments ever contrived by human extravagance. He dined Belshazzar, Nero, Caligula and other ancient in prodigality and splendor. He invited 600 guests and received them standing at the side of the Empress in a uniform that was almost covered with diamonds and other jewels. It weighed as much as a coat of mail, and his golden helmet studded with gems was so heavy that it could not be worn, and an aid de camp carried it upon a cushion at his master's side. The banquet was served on dishes of gold, and in the middle of the feast a ballet was danced by the Grand Duke Alexander and Constantine and 300 of the daughters of the nobility and the most beautiful young women of the court. The banquet occurred and the ballet was danced in the very room occupied by the Douma for its sittings.

Potemkin lived in Tauride palace for six years until his death in 1791, when Catherine bought back the property from his heirs at an extravagant price and occupied it herself for a time. When she died her son and successor, Paul, who hated Potemkin, had the place stripped of its decorations, dismantled and remodeled as a stable for the horse guards. He had Potemkin's remains taken from his tomb and dumped upon a dung hill. Alexander I. restored the palace, and for seventy-five years it was used for the entertainment of royal guests and persons of distinction and finally became an asylum for decayed and indigent members of the imperial family and pensioners of the crown, like Kensington palace and Hampton Court at London. It was restored and repaired throughout in the 90's, so that when the government was looking for a suitable place for the sessions of the new parliament the

THE ARMORED AUTOMOBILE.



An important means of conveyance in business and pleasure, the automobile has also taken its place as an adjunct to the field of warfare. The German Kaiser has introduced it into his armies and is well pleased with the possibilities. In the bush and in the mountain passes, of course, the horseless carriage would be useless, but in the open and especially where good roads prevail as they do throughout a greater part of Europe the automobile is to take the place of horses in conveying officers from one part of the field to another. Its use will enable a commanding general and his aides to cover a much wider territory than would be possible with horses. In all German army maneuvers the automobile finds a prominent place. The machines used are heavily armored, carry quick-firing rifles to be discharged through loopholes, and are provided with cases of revolvers for use at close quarters. In actual warfare even the wheels would be protected by armored casings. Our illustration, from the London News, represents a group of officers traveling from one point to another and protecting themselves in a hot attack.

Tauride was practically prepared for that purpose. Behind the palace is a large garden and grove, beautified with fountains and statuary, which has been open to the public for half a century and is now used as a playground for the children of the better classes who live in the surrounding residences, one of the most aristocratic quarters of the city. The American ambassador has rented a palace only two or three blocks distant, and at least two members of the imperial family reside in the neighborhood.

The legislative hall, although erected for an entirely different purpose, is altogether the finest, most convenient and appropriate ever seen. It surpasses in every way our own hall of representatives, or the House of Commons, or the German Reichstag and

through a series of wide square windows under the cornice on two sides of the room. During the evening sessions the chamber is lighted by five immense gilded chandeliers, fitted both for gas and candles, and rows of side brackets around the wall. On either side of the chamber are immense withdrawing rooms, with long tables, desks and comfortable chairs for use of the members and such friends as they choose to admit to this privacy. They were audience chambers in Catherine's time. These beautiful rooms and the legislative chamber open into an enormous hall elliptical in form, 400 feet long and 80 feet wide, which is used as a lobby. The ceiling is the same height as that of the legislative chamber, and from it hang twenty or thirty massive gilded chandeliers. The semi-circular ends are entirely inclosed with glass which admits light and plenty of ventilation. No legislative body in the world has such splendid accommodations, no parliamentary chamber has such an ante-room.

A Dakota Cyclone.
A southeasterly wind hurled tumble weeds and Russian thistle through the air at a twenty-nine-mile gale, and the gale went, too. Many stores were drawn out of the chimneys; the strong wind blew in at the neck of a bottle and blew the bottom out. Nebraska wagon tracks passed over the town by the thousands.

The strain on the wire fences was so great that staples were drawn out of the north sides of the posts. A kernel barrel standing in front of a grocery store was sucked out of the bung-hole and turned inside out, like a lady's slipper. The dirt blew from a post-hole in the hillside and left the hole sticking out of the ground about two feet high with no dirt around it.—Eagleline (S. D.) Bell.

Adam and Eve should have gotten along better than they did considering that there was never any dispute about one leaving no room in the closet for the other to hang his clothes.

If the attention of those you are talking to wanders frequently, that is a sign you are not talking well and are talking too much.



MEETING PLACE OF THE DOUMA.

Michigan State News

SETS FIRE TO HOUSES.

Supposedly Crazy Man at Large in Genesee County.

Officers were called to the farm of Fred Massey, three miles north of Montrose, to investigate a mysterious affair reported by Edith Mulby, a 15-year-old domestic at the Massey farm house. She says that the other afternoon a strangely acting and grotesque colored man called at the house, and declaring that he was the individual who had burned a barn on the farm three weeks ago, demanded the money received from the insurance on the building, threatening to set fire to other buildings on the place unless his demand was complied with. The terrified girl was alone in the house at the time, and under pretext of going to look for the money she made her escape, hastening to notify Mr. Massey. Meanwhile the mysterious visitor started to make good his threat by setting a blaze in the woodshed. When Mr. Massey reached the house the fire was burning briskly, but the stranger had disappeared. The fact that several fires of a suspicious character have occurred in the vicinity within the past few weeks has given rise to the belief that the mysterious stranger is an insane man who is laboring under the hallucination that it is his mission to burn farm buildings.

TAKES LIFE IN PARK.

Joseph Mallman, Brother of Wealthy Sheboygan Man, a suicide.

Joseph Mallman, brother of James Mallman, a wealthy resident of Sheboygan, Wis., committed suicide in Grand Circus Park, in the heart of the business district of Detroit, by taking a large dose of cyanide of potassium. Mallman and his elum were leaders in business and social circles in Peru until six weeks ago when both lost their positions as managers of large institutions. Mallman's elum committed suicide in his presence three weeks ago by cyanide of potassium. Mallman left Peru, arriving in Detroit ten days ago. Last Friday he cashed a check for \$217 and three days later took the last 25 cents and purchased cyanide of potassium and then hid himself behind a clump of bushes and took the poison.

AGED MAN CUTS THROAT.

Mind Unbalanced by Long Continued Illness.

His mind weakened by long illness Dermot B. Anderson of Orion attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat. An old jackknife was the weapon he used and his throat was terribly cut and torn by its ragged edges. Mr. Anderson was missed about noon, and search was at once begun for him. He was finally found about 4 p. m. in the loft of an old barn some distance from the house. He was extremely weak from loss of blood, but his mind seemed to be clearer than it had been for some time. He seemed to realize what he had done, and said, while being cared for after being found: "I have not been myself for some time." Mr. Anderson is 80 years old and it is doubtful if he can survive his injuries.

ALL FOUR THROWN OUT.

An Alpena Haulway Had Serious Results.

While trying to stop a runaway horse on crowded Second avenue, in Alpena, William Wilson, a clerk in a local store, was nearly killed. The animal was scared by a piece of paper. The buggy contained Mrs. Fred Schultz and her two young sons, of Wolf Creek. Wilson jumped into the buggy as the horse turned a corner, seizing the reins from the frightened woman. The seat overturned, throwing all four to the pavement. Wilson struck on his head, receiving severe injuries, but will live. Mrs. Schultz also struck on her head and was run over by a wheel.

STEAMSHIP SINKS IN RIVER.

Valentine Strikes Submerged Snag Near Mullet Lake Entrance.

The steamship Valentine, which carries the inland route between Sheboygan and Beaver Bay, struck a submerged snag in Cheboygan River just at the entrance to Mullet Lake, crushing a large hole in the bow, and causing the boat to sink immediately. A panic ensued among the thirty passengers on board, but through the coolness of the officers all were saved except Miss Emma Schmidt of Ann Arbor. In attempting to save her valise she was carried down with the steamship. The body was recovered.

HANGS HIMSELF IN JAIL.

Barry County Woman Takes Her Own Life.

Mrs. Carrie Kasbom of Yankee Springs township, in jail in Hastings on the charge of trying to burn a neighbor's house, committed suicide. She tore a strip from a sheet, fastened one end around the grating of the window and strangled herself. She left a note to the sheriff saying if he had taken her home this would not have happened. She was about 54 years old and has a husband and three grown-up children.

Killed While Hunting.

Samuel Elwood, formerly of Menominee, is dead at Ford River, having been shot while out hunting. While carrying his gun cocked he became tangled in the brush and the weapon was discharged. He died in a few minutes.

Forest Fires Under Control.

The forest fires around towns near Sault Ste. Marie are now under control. Wellsburg is about half destroyed and the business portion of Eckerman is burned for about two blocks, with many residences. Fires are still burning, but are not dangerous.

Drowned Man Murdered.

William H. Davis, aged 29 years, a member of one of the best known families in Flint, was drowned in a mill race there, and the police believe that he was pushed into the water and murdered.

Big Fire at Romulus.

The plant of the Souders Bros. Manufacturing Company was burned at Romulus. The plant consisted of five buildings. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin.

Will Manufacture Shoes.

The Plainville Shoe Company has been organized, being capitalized at \$10,000, with \$20,000 paid in. The stockholders are all local people. The company will manufacture boys' and misses' shoes. Preparations will be made at once to erect a factory on the Island site. It will employ 125 persons.

ONCE HAD MILLIONS.

Edgar Brown Died in See Hospital Penitence.

Discoverer of the famous Meabe and Veranion iron ranges in northern Minnesota, Edgar Brown died in a Sault Ste. Marie hospital, penitence. Not only did Brown discover these famous iron ore deposits, but he developed them until they were rated as worth \$13,000,000. Then John D. Rockefeller and his associates got control and from Brown and Slater the latter has lived as best he could; his support being furnished mainly by friends in Sault Ste. Marie. During his last illness some of the latter learned that once in early life Brown had nursed through a serious illness a man who is now one of the big group of "steel millionaires." They wrote to this man, telling him of Brown's circumstances and his need of money to provide the care necessary in his illness. The millionaire wrote back that he had just made some large investments and could not afford to send the small sum asked. Brown, who was 64 years old, served through the Civil War in a Pennsylvania regiment, and then came to the upper peninsula and spent many years in developing iron properties on the various ranges.

PRIEST DRAGGED FROM PULPIT.

Church Doors Are Nailed Shut by Warlike Priest.

The Rev. Father Winkler, pastor of the Port Austin Catholic church, was dragged from his pulpit by a party of his parishioners who attempting to hold services, and ejected from the church. Sheriff Smith and several deputies arrived in time to avert a bloody fight. The warfare in the church is one in which the English, French and German members of the congregation are arrayed against the Polish members. The priest is a Pole, and has been made the target for constant opposition by the other faction. The opposition has led the church the opposition nailed the doors shut.

FIRE ATTACKS LANDMARK.

The Norel Hotel at Hart Partially Destroyed.

Fire and water partially destroyed the Norel hotel in Hart and its contents. The building used to be known as the Moore hotel and is one of the oldest landmarks of the village. Quick action of the fire department prevented what might have been a serious conflagration for the village, as the drought has made everything as dry as powder. All of the partly dressed inmates of the hotel escaped safely. The loss on building and contents probably will reach \$1,000.

BRIDE AND GROOM ARE KILLED.

Thrown Under Speeding Electric Car as Result of Runaway.

While driving from St. Joseph to Benton Harbor on one of the first rides after their marriage two weeks before, Hiram B. Holmick and his young bride were ground to pieces beneath the wheels of an electric car. Their spirited horse took fright and lunged directly across the track in front of the speeding interurban car. The light rumbunctious and the young couple thrown to the ground beneath the heavy car tracks. Jacks were necessary to raise the car and release the bodies.

FASTS FOR HEALTH AND DIES.

Exhaustion Caused by Forty-nine Days' Hunger Kills Detroit Man.

James P. Postelwitz, employed in the clerical department of the Michigan Central Company in Detroit, died in a hospital after having fasted forty-nine days for the benefit of his health. Exhaustion is given as the cause of death. He was a member of the Detroit Physical Culture Club.

Banker's Factory Burned.

The lumber mill and bank factory of the Henry Starke Land and Lumber Co. at Ardena were totally destroyed by fire. For a time it was feared that the whole village would be consumed, as the efforts of the volunteer fire department made no perceptible impression on the conflagration. The loss exceeds \$100,000, with \$50,000 insurance. Rebuilding will be commenced at once.

Burglaries at Benton Harbor.

While Dr. C. M. Ryan was in Detroit attending the State Republican convention, burglars ransacked his residence in Benton Harbor, carrying away \$300 worth of silverware and other valuables. Many things that could not be taken from the house were destroyed. The following night more attempts at burglary were made in the fashionable residence district.

His Body Turns Yellow.

Frank Wilson, aged 35, died in Muskegon from the results of a cocaine smog. Shortly before the end his body turned yellow from the nicotine he had absorbed. It is said Wilson smoked forty cigarettes a day. His end came peacefully. He was in no pain and simply slept himself to death.

Supposed Murderer Captured.

Tony Bartello, who stabbed to death "Bud" Stone at Lowell, has been captured in the woods near Grand Rapids.

Baby Drowns in Lake.

The 13-month-old son of D. L. Chamberlain was drowned in twelve inches of water at Fremont lake.

Frank Malvizio, aged 11 years, was drowned in Grand river at Lonia.

Minor State Items.

Burglars active in Battle Creek. Good fruit crop, Sheboygan and vicinity.

J. Gilbert Russell, Orion pioneer, dead at 75.

Gagetown villagers agitating for a fire department.

Francis Hugh Clark, respected Shepherd citizen, dead at 72.

Chicago Last and Tye Co.'s plant, West Branch, burned; loss \$2,000.

Mrs. Emma Shattuck, Lansing, kills herself with revolver while insane.

Battle Creek negro cracks man's skull for carrying liquor to former's wife.

Kathryn Wadsworth, 18-year-old Benton Harbor girl, dead from overdose of cocaine containing quinine, arsenic and strychnine, prescribed by trained nurse.

Col. A. B. Wood, widely known old-school newspaper man, dead in Oceana county.

Lake Gogama's finest summer residence, owned by Eugene Gregory, destroyed by fire; loss \$5,000.

Methodist minister complaining witness against Onondaga saloonkeeper charged with keeping open after hours.

Vandals nearly ruin organ, Emmanuel's First German Lutheran church, Lansing, by boring holes in sounding board.

Thomas Savage, aged 3 years, died in Muskegon from burns received by spilling hot coffee across his body. The child was in great agony until the end came.

Sunday School

LESSON FOR AUGUST 10.

The Judge, the Pharisee, and the Publican. Luke 18:1-14. Golden Text.—God be merciful to me, a sinner.—Luke 18:13. All through the latter part of His ministry Jesus was preparing His disciples to meet the storm of persecution that He foresaw would come upon them. And He laid great emphasis upon their need of prayer. Prayer alone could keep their hearts full of faith in the dark hour when He should be taken away from them. Prayer alone would enable them to go on their way with the assurance that He was still at their side, guiding, supporting, protecting them. And prayer alone could make them strong against persecution. Therefore He taught them "that they ought always to pray and not to faint." They learned the lesson well, and after the death and resurrection of Jesus they spent much time in prayer.

Notes.
The Unjust Judge.—Judges of the East had very great power over the people. They could make an innocent man's life a burden to him, for they not only interpreted the law but saw to its enforcement. They assembled in one person the functions of police and court officials. They could have men tried before them on trumped-up charges and convict them. With such powers unchecked, it was no wonder that it was only safe for the rich who were willing to give large bribes to go to law. The sort of judge described in this parable was probably the ruler rather than the exception.

A Widow.—In an Eastern court a woman with no man to back her up in her position, and probably poor, would have very little chance to get any satisfaction from such a judge. But there was one weapon she could use, her tongue. So she kept asking and asking for what she wanted, until she wearied the judge. She fairly made life miserable for him, and, so, to get rid of her, he granted her request. The R. V. reads: "I will avenge her, lest she wear me out by her continual coming."

A Parable and a Contrast.—God is likened to the judge of the parable in this that He will listen to urgent prayer. But the case of the widow and the judge is set in contrast to that of God and His people; for the argument is that if an unrighteous judge who cares only for his own comfort will hear an importunate petitioner, surely much more will God be ready to hear the prayer of His children who are very dear to Him and who cry to Him for protection day and night. The judge yielded very ungraciously and very unwillingly; God does more than yield to our prayers; He is anxious to grant them.

His Elect.—There is much said about God's choice in the Bible. Evidently God does choose. But His choice does not interfere with man's perfect freedom to choose between good and evil. On the contrary, God's choice, in some way that we cannot understand, guarantees man's freedom and confirms man's choice after it has been definitely made. "Ye have not chosen Me, but I have chosen you," Jesus said to His disciples, but to the Jews He said, "Ye will not come unto Me that ye may have life."—regulating fully the liberty of choice which made it possible for them to reject Him to their everlasting ruin.

Which Cry to Him Day and Night.—Jesus was looking forward to the days of bitter persecution through which His followers would have to pass after His death. In those days the little band of Christians so dear to God would meet with such trials as man alone could not bear up against. And they would cry and cry again to God for deliverance from the power of their common evil. And God would for a time not seem to answer. He would be "long-suffering over them." For very good reasons, which are perhaps more comprehensible to us than to those who so suffered, God permitted their enemies to maltreat them. It was, for one thing, the greatest demonstration of what the love for Christ could do with and for men in time of trial. For another thing, the faith of the elect themselves was increased as it could not have been under blue skies.

"Avenge Them Speedily."—There is a delay until a volume of prayer, increasing in earnestness and faith, brings the time when God can best interfere on behalf of His saints. But when that time comes the oppressor is overwhelmed at the height of his power, and without further warning he is really a sorry thing, crying out to oppose God's elect. For though the oppressor may triumph for a time, his fate is sure.

"Shall He Find Faith on the Earth?"—The thought in these verses is very condensed and hard to follow. This phrase may be a caution to the disciples to the effect that though God will often show His care of the elect, there will yet be many who do not believe in Him, or who are interested as a warfare, that after God had delivered His people from oppression, they would grow careless and worldly and weak in faith. It may mean that the church, which would only be brought to its knees by persecution and affliction, would suffer a decline in spirituality when the pressure from without was removed.

The question may, perhaps, be taken as an exclamation, as though Jesus begged that when He should come again He might find great faith amongst His disciples. Pharisees and Publican.—Thanks to this parable, there is much less pharisaism in our world to-day than there might otherwise have been. People are at least apt to be conscious of a Pharisaic attitude in a degree they would not have been but for this parable. And in one life to be thus interested as a warfare, that outward appearance of the thing, at least, is shunned, and that is at least one step toward shunning the thing itself. But still this sin is in the hearts of many; they like to think themselves much better than others, though they may have the good sense not to say so.

The Cause of the sin and the way to escape it are both indicated in the parable. The Pharisee looked about him, and compared himself with other men. Of course he thought himself better than others. All who follow that course will be well pleased with themselves, for they will see much sinfulness to which they would not descend. But look at the publican. He, when he prayed, came before God. He was just conscious of himself and God. And, of course, he saw clearly that he was not fit to stand in God's presence.

Historical research, conducted by the Rev. J. J. Holmkecht of Putaski, Wis., has developed the apparent fact that Crystal Falls, Mich., once the location of an Indian mission, was the scene of the martyrdom of the first Jesuit missionary, killed either in Michigan or Wisconsin. This was in 1601, or 245 years ago.

Pattern Department

UP-TO-DATE DESIGNS FOR THE HOME DRESSMAKER

Dainty Bit of Linen. It seems almost a pity that such robes do not as are shown among the beautiful French lingerie should have to be worn only in one's bedroom! They are truly marvels of delicate materials and dainty workmanship and appeal irresistibly to the feminine aesthetic taste. The trouble is, alas, that their



PATTERN NO. 1401.

price is prohibitive to all but the most liberal allowances. Those who are clever with their needles can, however, duplicate these designs at very little cost, so far as the material is concerned. It is, of course, necessary to have a pretty design to copy, like the graceful and charming gown shown here. This is an Empire model and is shown with high and low neck, long and short sleeves. Fine nainsook with Val insertion and edging are used, and through the heading at the waist and on the sleeves is run wash ribbon, which adds much to the dainty effect. The pattern, No. 1401, is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure.

The above pattern will be mailed to your address on receipt of 10 cents. Send all orders to the Pattern Department of this paper. Be sure to give both the number and size of pattern wanted, and write very plainly. For convenience, write your order on the following coupon:

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SIZE

NAME

ADDRESS

Janney Golf Waist.

There is a most thoroughly comfortable, yet with smart, new design for outing waists this season. This, as shown in our sketch, has short sleeves with roll-back cuffs, and a roll-over collar, with which is worn a fetching little scarf of bright silk. The back of the blouse is quite plain, and even the front has no decoration save the shoul-



PATTERN NO. 1472.

der platts to give the desired fullness. It is buttoned down the front with pretty white pearl buttons. Some prefer to have the collar and cuffs stiffened, but the greater number like them soft. These waists are quite the smartest thing for outing wear and are great favorites for golf, tennis, or boating. The sleeves are up, out of the way, and the low neck relieves one from the necessity of wearing a high stock, which the out-of-door girl duly appreciates. The pattern, No. 1472, is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

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No. 1472.

SIZE

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The pom-pom gun is to supersede the Maxim gun in the navy.

doi:10.1017/S0022292412001607

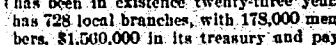
gross revenues of the postoffices in the greater city aggregate \$18,537,776.98.

RESEARCH DESIGN

venues, and \$121,752,140, or 20.5 per cent, from loans increasing indebted-

Abstract

In the drawing for Shoshone Indian reservation lands at Lander, Wyo., Han Berlin of Laramie, Wyo. was No. 1.



Large and Small Game Fairs

him an envelope, not to be opened after the wedding. It contained a

Abstract

Continued on page 10

Wells
CATHARTIC
AS
THE BOWELS

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, AUG. 16

Local and Neighbored News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondences, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Blow up Post Cards at Sorenson's.

Mirror Post Cards at Sorenson's.

Hand painted China, at Hathaway's.

The latest and finest Post Cards at Sorenson's.

Get a fine guitar absolutely free. S. H. & Co. will tell you how to get it.

Scientific watch repairing, at Hathaway's.

Miss Bessie Ayers is in Bay City visiting friends.

Fishing Tackle of all descriptions, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Base Ball Goods at Fournier's Drug Store.

It will pay you to read Hathaway's ads. Just try it and see.

DIED—Wednesday, Aug. 9th, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Fritz Hanson.

Rings of all descriptions sizes and shapes at Andrew Peterson's jewelry store.

Mrs. Sorenson went to Niagara Falls and the East for a little visit last week.

Fine Sterling Souvenir spoons can be had at A. Peterson's Jewelry Store.

O. Palmer is in Minneapolis this week, attending the National Encampment of the G. A. R.

FOR SALE CHEAP A light steel Buckeye mower, nearly new. Enquire at this office. Easy terms.

Prof. Bradley and family are spending a few days with relatives and friends in New Baltimore.

A fine guitar free with every \$100.00 trade at S. H. & Co.'s store. Trade there, and save your tickets.

Get your jewelry work and watch repairing done at A. Peterson's jewelry store.

Hon. E. Bolton of Gaylord, and L. Jensen of Sallings were welcome callers at our sanctum, last Saturday.

Use Bug Finish to destroy potato bugs. Sets per pound at Fournier's Drug Store.

A long line of cement walk is being built south from Michigan Avenue, on the east side of Cedar street.

The Bride's choice now a days is a handsome piece of cut glass, get it at Andrew Peterson's Jewelry Store.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVA LANCHE office.

Miss Alice Gordon, who has been with Mrs. Deen during the summer, has returned to her home in Bay City.

Call on A. Kraus for all kinds of fishing tackle. He handles none but the best.

By all means, get the best for the money. You'll find it at Andrew Peterson's Jewelry Store.

F. P. Richardson has just cut a field of oats averaging over five feet in height and heavily laden with grain. Poor country this?

Seventh Day Adventist North Michigan Conference, East Jordan, Aug. 30th to Sept. 10th. Rate \$2.05. Dates of sale Aug. 27-30 and Sept. 3d. Return limit Sept. 11th.

Trade at S. H. & Co.'s, save your trading tickets and get a fine guitar free as soon as your purchases amount to \$100.00.

Parties desiring coal for next winter will please bring in their orders as soon as possible.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

Stop just a moment! I want to call your attention to my latest assortment of Souvenir spoons. Call in and see them.

ANDREW PETERSON.

State Fair, Detroit, August 30 to September 7th, tickets on sale Aug. 30 to Sept. 7, inclusive. Return limit Sept. 8th. \$5.53, round trip.

For Sale—A Dederick Hay Press, as good as new, cheap for cash, or part cash and part time, with 7 per cent interest. Continuous bailer, size 17x22. F. P. Richardson, Roscommon, Mich.

FOR SALE—A sweep mill, as good as new, for one or two horses. Grinds corn and cob, and all kinds of grain into feed. Cheap for cash or will take a couple of weaned calves or some pigs in exchange. P. Aebli, Grayling.

All trimmed hats, at and below costs to make room for new fall and winter stock. A few children's hats and caps at very low prices to clear them out.

MISS WILLIAMS.

Farmers of Crawford County are notified that Feldhauser Bros. are prepared with a new steam thrasher and full outfit to do all threshing that may be required in this county, and guarantee first class work. Consult with them before making your contracts.

FELDBAUSER BROS., Frederic, Mich.

Have you seen the cats at Sorenson's?

Mrs. R. Bay of Lewiston was visiting friends here over Sunday.

Miss Edith Thackwell of Ann Arbor is the guest of Mrs. Alexander.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Trumley are entertaining a grandson from Lewiston.

Miss Mamie Pratt is a welcome visitor at the home of Mrs. Fred Pratt.

Miss Isabell Case is spending her vacation with her parents at Hinde.

Mrs. Alexander and Miss Thackwell spent the day down the river Tuesday.

Miss Rena La Forge, of Bay City is spending a few weeks with Mrs. T. W. Hammond.

Miss Helen Johnson has returned from Big Rapids, where she has been attending the Ferris Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. Roblin and Master Robert returned Tuesday from a two weeks visit from Detroit and Niagara Falls.

Miss Williams left yesterday for Detroit and Toledo, where she will look for the prevailing mode of hats for the coming season.

Operations have commenced at the deep well on the south side. The work is carried on day and night and progressing rapidly.

Miss Maude Maudsley, niece of Jos. Valentine, and Miss Fox stopped here for a short visit yesterday, on their way from Mackinaw to their home at Mayville.

August 26th, Sunday excursion to Mackinaw and Mackinac Island. Rate \$1.35 for round trip. Special train leaving Grayling 6:30 A. M.

Mr. C. B. Johnson of Alpena, is again a resident of Grayling and is occupying the house just vacated by Rev. Becker on Michigan Ave.

Rev. and Mrs. Pillemer will leave Friday, Aug. 18th, for Winona Lake, Ind. to attend a ten days Bible Conference held there.

MARRIED At the residence of the bride's mother, in this township, Aug. 8th, Miss Nellie Corwin and Christ Hoelsi. Rev. E. H. Peters officiating.

Paul Schmitt, a son of August Schmitt of South Branch was seriously injured by the accidental discharge of his rifle while out hunting last week.

Mrs. Frank Forester and daughter of Chicago are guests of Mrs. Dr. Montgomery of Beaver Creek. They are enjoying our climate, and fishing, prefer both to the "Windy City."

Mrs. Dr. N. C. Mosser and Miss Getta Boroff, of Eldora, Iowa, are guests of Mrs. Dr. Montgomery, of Beaver Creek. They made part of a large fishing party at Portage Lake the last of the week.

Mrs. Roderick Frazier, of Maple Forest, died at the home of her father in Lovell, last Thursday and was buried here in Elmwood Cemetery Saturday. She was a victim of consumption.

About sixty members of the Presbyterian Sunday School went to Portage Lake last Thursday for a days outing and picnic. It was cloudy and cool, and just rainy enough for a change. Boating, bathing, fishing and eating was the order of the day and all report a pleasing time.

A new corporation, promoted by L. Jensen, a citizen of Grayling, but who lives at Sallings, is being formed for handling Upper Peninsula Timber lands. E. N. Sallings of Manistee, Hon. E. B. Bolton of Gaylord, Mr. Jensen and a number of our local capitalists are interested which assures its success. The principal office will be at Grayling.

T. H. Devarmond has in course of construction on his farm at Ryno, Oscoda Co. a new frame barn 36x50 ft., with 18 ft. posts, with basement and cement wall. T. H. says that he has 24 acres of alfalfa which was sowed on the 30th of May now stands over two ft. high, he also says he has as fine a field of oats as can be seen any where.—Lewiston Journal.

A man may use the mole on the back of his neck for a collar button, he may ride a freight to save three cents per mile; he may light the lamp with a splinter to save matches; he may stop his watch at night to save the wear; use a period for a semicolon to save ink; pasture his grandmother's grave to save hay, but a man of this kind is a scholar and a gentleman, compared to a man who will take a newspaper and when asked to pay for it put it back in the post office marked "refused."

Thursday Aug. 9th, Mrs. John Everett entertained the Social Soap Club at her pleasant cottage on the shores of Portage Lake. A special carriage conveyed the party and it was indeed a jolly ten with a few invited guests that left Grayling. Mr. and Mrs. Everett made them feel thrice welcome by their charming hospitality. The cottage was decorated with ferns and evergreen. Dinner was served under a canopy on the lawn and while the ladies feasted on the good things prepared by the hostess, Mr. Everett proved himself a charming nurse, by taking care of the babies. The afternoon was spent with games and boat riding. Mrs. Kraus winning in the contest of the former. A unique affair was the "Pink Tea" served at five o'clock, this being a surprise to the guests. The day will ever be one pleasant memory, and the club voted Mr. and Mrs. Everett as royal and jolly entertainers and will be sure to accept an invitation at any time to their pretty summer home.

R. P. Forbes caught his foot under a loose plank in the side walk, last week and got a severely sprained ankle. Everybody will be glad when the wooden walks are all replaced by cement when such accidents can not occur.

DIED—At her home at Pere Cheney Thursday evening, Aug. 9, Mrs. Jas. H. Burton, aged 73 years. Her maiden name was Mercy Bonnel. and she was born of Quaker parents, in Galen township, Wayne county N. Y., where she lived till the year 1864, when she moved to Waterloo township, Seneca county N. Y., with her widowed mother and sister. In 1871 she came to Leslie, Mich., where her brother resided. Aug. 30, 1879, she was married to Jas. H. Burton, their home was on a farm east of Leslie, till the spring of 1881 they removed to Cheney, Crawford county, Michigan, where their home has since been. She was a faithful loving wife, she and her husband testifying of each other, that in almost twenty-seven years of married life there never was a cross or unkind word. She is survived by her husband, one sister, three nieces and one nephew, besides more distant relatives, also many friends who have learned to love her. She will be much missed in the home and vicinity, but we rejoice that she has passed to that home where there is no more sickness or sorrow, and where by God's grace, we may all meet her again. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. David Birch of Belaire, Mich.

M. E. Church.

Sunday, Aug. 19, 1906.

10:30 a. m. Preaching, subject—"The Path of Just."

Sunday School after morning service.

No Junior League during summer. 6:30 Union service of Christian Endeavor and Epworth League societies at the Presbyterian Church.

7:30 p. m. Preaching at the M. E. Church as Rev. Pillemer is to be absent from his pulpit. Subject—The Pharisee and the Publican.

7:30 Thursday evening prayer and praise services.

You are all invited to these services, especially the union services Sunday evening.

Judge Items.

Dr. S. N. Insley was in town on Monday.

M. Hanson of Grayling, made a call here Saturday.

Mrs. Spencer has moved into the Foot residence.

M. A. Dyer called at Lovell, Saturday on his way north.

Erwin Cheesbro of Manton, is making his friends here a visit.

Charles Miller is pulling out lots of stumps. The Old Man helps some.

Dr. Knapp of Johannesburg was in town on professional business last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Dyer of dam 4 took dinner with their daughter, Delia Carrier, Thursday.

The Lovell base ball team played at Johannesburg Sunday, at least they were over there. The score stood 20 to 1 in favor of Johannesburg.

Mrs. R. Frasier died August 9th. The funeral services were held at the Lovell school house. The body was taken to Grayling for interment.

Dr. Underhill has commenced cutting his oats. He is highly pleased over his crop and the country, so much so that he has just added about 1500 acres more to his farm. The Dr. knows when and where to invest.

DAN.

The state of Florida is going to make a gigantic effort to reclaim that vast swamp known as the "Everglades" some parts of which have never been traversed by man. The Federal Government is doing all it can to aid in the work. Under the direction of James O. Wright of the Agricultural Department, maps are being prepared and the survey taken so as to learn the most feasible means of draining land which has hitherto been regarded as irreclaimable.

The Department of State has just paid the widow of a Chinaman \$1,500 because the Chinese Government claimed that sailors on the Helena had thrown the Chinaman overboard and killed him. The Secretary of the Navy ordered an investigation of the affair, and it was reported to the Department that all the sailors on the Helena had satisfactorily proved an alibi. In view of the strong feeling against Americans which exists in China at the present time, however, it was deemed wise to pay the claim, as an act of friendly good-will toward China.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

Prime steers and heifers, \$4.50-\$4.60.
Handy butchers cattle, \$3.75-\$4.40.
Common, \$2.50-\$3.50.
Canners' cows, \$1.25-\$2.25.
Stockers and feeders, \$2.50-\$4.00.
Milk cows, \$25-\$48.
Calves, \$4.00-\$6.50.
Prime lambs, \$6.25-\$6.50.
Mixed lambs, \$5.00-\$6.00.
Culls, \$2.50-\$3.50.
Prime medium hogs, \$6.90-\$7.00.
Yorkers, \$6.90-\$6.95.
Pigs, \$6.85-\$6.90.
Roughs, 5.50-\$6.50.

CONNINE & CO.

Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Potatoes, Hay and Feed.

The place to buy Garden Seeds.

BEST GOODS AT RIGHT PRICES.

Try Our Royal Tiger Coffee 20, 25, 30 & 35c.

Commodore Teas, Palatine Oil Royal Tiger Canned Goods, Spices, and Extracts.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Fruits in Season.

INSPECT OUR GOODS BEFORE YOU BUY.

There is no Place Like Home

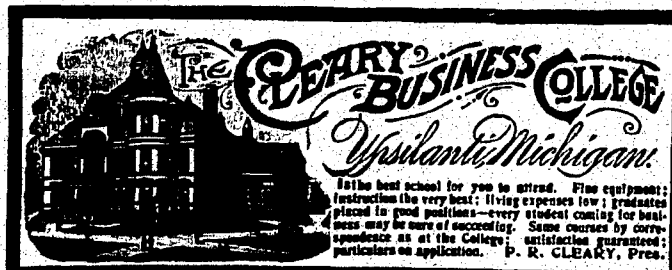
IF

We Furnish the Home.

New and Artistic designs in

Buffets and China Closets.

Sorenson's Furniture Store.



A Present For You

A Full Size Cake of

PALMOLIVE

For a short time only, the B. J. Johnson Soap Co., authorize certain local dealers to make you a present of a cake of this wonderful soap, absolutely free of charge, when you purchase 25 cents' worth of

Galvanic Soap The Famous Easy Washer

Galvanic Soap dissolves dirt with the speed of lightning, and saves money, saves strength, saves time, saves clothes.

With 10 cents' worth of Galvanic Soap your dealer presents you, absolutely free of charge, with a 5 cent package of

Johnson's Washing Powder

Easy on Everything but Dirt

We give these presents to introduce our splendid soaps into your household. The following dealers will supply you:

For sale by Hans Petersen; N. Michelson's South Side Market; Sallings, Hanson & Co.; Connine & Co.; W. Jorgenson; S. J. Yates, Frederic; W. T. Lewis, Frederic; W. T. Kirkby, Hardgrove, Mich.

Election Notice.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

LANSING, MICHIGAN.

Mr. Abner J. Stilwell,

Grayling, Michigan.

Dear Sir:—In accordance with the provisions of Act No. 181 of the Public Acts of 1905, you are hereby notified that at the primary election to be held in this State on Tuesday, the fourth day of September, 1906, a candidate of the Republican Party, for Representative in Congress, shall be selected by the qualified electors of said party; there shall also be selected any other candidates of any political party or parties which have decided pursuant to the provisions of law in favor of the direct nomination of party candidates for county or district offices.

CHARLES S. PIERCE, (Seal) Deputy Secretary of State. Dated August 4, 1906.

List of Jurors.

The following list of Petit Jurors were drawn to serve at the September term of the Circuit Court:

Beaver Creek—Sylvester. Brott, Washington Stewart, Oliver Billman, Frank Kile and Lafayette B. Merrill.

Frederic—Philip Moran, George S. Collier, J. C. Kames, S. J. Yates and James Smith.

Grayling—Hugo Schreiber Sr., John Leece, Fred Hoesli Sr., Albert Kraus and Ed Douglas.

Maple Forest—Frank Deekrow, S. W. Covner, George Lewis, Ed Cobb and H. S. Buck.

South Branch—Joseph Royce, Oscar Rhoden, Hugo Schreiber Jr. and Oliver B. Scott.

How to raise tomatoes in a cold climate, by a new method, in which every cluster is made to stand on its own roots. Come and see how it is done in my garden in Grayling. Free to all. W. H. NILES.

Excursion Rates.

Chicago, July 26, 1906.

Ticket Agents, Michigan Central R. R. Gladwin, Lewiston and West Branch to Topinabee, inclusive.

Gentlemen: August 17th round trip tickets will be on sale from Chicago to stations on the Mackinaw Division having agents, West Branch to Topinabee, inclusive, and to Gladwin and Lewiston, at a rate of \$6.00 for the round trip.

Tickets will be limited for return leaving destination not later than August 28th, when properly validated by Ticket Agent at destination, on the day passenger desires to commence return journey, but not later than August 28th.

Tickets will be good only for continuous passage in each direction; no stop-over allowed.

This information is given you in order that it may be communicated to land agents or others in your vicinity interested in inducing travel to points on the Mackinaw Division, and to the owners of resorts who might desire to give this information in advance to prospective visitors.

Yours truly, O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. A.

Card of Thanks.

We the undersigned wish to express our sincere thanks to those who so kindly rendered their assistance to us in our late bereavement of the death of our darling Ruth, also for the many floral offerings and for him who spoke the last heart rendering words over our darling.

MRS. MINNIE HANSON and Mother.

We Continue our Great REDUCTION SALE

Many of the customers who attended our Sale have asked us to continue it so that they might have another chance to take advantage of the Wonderful Bargains which rule in every part of the store. So we have decided to keep on for

10 Days More.

Prices on Summer Goods cut still lower than

EVER.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

A few of each style, all go at cost and less \$1.00 waist at 50c. \$1.25 waist at 75c.

Ladies' Shirt Waist Suits.

We would rather you would have them at cost than to carry them over.

Ladies' Shoes.

Remember, our sale on Ladies' Shoes still continues. If you are in need of anything in Oxfords or high shoes it will pay you to get a pair now.

Straw Hats at just one-half price.

Fancy Dress Shirts.

We still have those fancy Dress Shirts at 35 cents.

SPECIAL—Men's Canvas Gloves 1c per pair, 4 pairs for 25c

Remember this Sale positively ends

AUGUST 11.

Grayling Mercantile Co., THE PEOPLES STORE.

Why don't You Try Bug Finish! To Kill Potato Bugs.

It is a Fertilizer as well as a Bug-Destroyer. We can also supply you with pure Paris Green, at the lowest market price for this years goods.

Fournier's Drug Store.

Do Not Read This

unless you are interested in bargains on Watches, Clocks, Chains, Locketts, Pins, Silverware in fact every thing in the jewelry line. Repair work promptly attended to.

Optical work a Specialty.

Hand Painted China.

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

In Roscommon every other Wednesday until 1:45 p. m.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

THE Central Drug Store

N. POLSON PROPRIETOR

"The Best Drugs."

Paris Green

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.

Pound, 25c 1-2 pound 15c 1-4 pound 8c

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Cigars.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

CRATLING, . . . KICKING.

CANINE BONE IN LEG.

FINE SURGICAL WORK ON MICHIGAN BOY'S LIMB.

Dissected Part of Canine Bone Is Taken Out and Replaced with Bone of Dog—Photograph Made of New Limb.

An operation which has aroused the interest of medical men was performed in Harper hospital, Detroit, recently by Dr. H. O. Walker. A portion of the tibia, or lower side of the bone, of a boy of 12 was removed and replaced with the corresponding portion of the skeleton of a young dog. The inserted portion has joined the healthy sections of the boy's limb and it is all now growing as one piece. Panny Buck is the son of a wealthy Lansing furniture manufacturer. The boy had suffered from rickets from a very early age. The bone was so weak that he was unable to support his own weight. The bone was taken out and replaced with the bone of a dog. The operation was successful and the boy is now able to walk.

ON THE DIAMOND FIELD.

Progress of Clubs in Race for Base.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.
Chicago	74	29
Cincinnati	45	59
New York	61	43
Brooklyn	41	59
Pittsburgh	43	57
St. Louis	39	67
Philadelphia	48	58
Boston	33	68

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.
Chicago	40	43
St. Louis	32	48
Philadelphia	30	42
New York	27	45
Washington	29	49
Cleveland	24	43
Boston	30	39

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.	W.	L.
Columbus	72	44
Louisville	58	56
Minneapolis	64	50
Kansas City	55	61
Toledo	62	51
St. Paul	47	63
Indianapolis	55	60

WESTERN LEAGUE.	W.	L.
Des Moines	70	28
Omaha	49	45
Lincoln	45	49
Denver	48	51
Pueblo	36	62

FIND VOLCANO IN NORTH.

Photograph of New Island Made by Revenue Officer.

Captain Theobald, of the steamship Northwest, has taken a photograph of a new island in the North Atlantic. The island is about 100 miles long and 10 miles wide. It is surrounded by boiling water. The island is named after the captain of the ship.

Thought Guest Was Burglar.

Forest Kitchen, former police prosecutor, was today being choked by William Welsh, at the latter's home in Springfield, Ohio, where Kitchen was a guest. Kitchen was out at the yard gate when he was choked by Welsh. Kitchen was a guest of Welsh's and was being choked by him.

Marooned at Fifty Islands.

One hundred and fifty thousand persons were marooned at Fifty Islands, New York, Sunday, by the refusal of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to run cars without the payment of two fares, which the courts held was illegal, and severe rioting resulted, in which many persons were wounded by stones thrown by the rioters.

Paucity Banker Is Caught.

P. Haggerty, 70 years old, president of the Elkhorn Valley bank, which failed two years ago, has been captured in southern Texas, where he is in the hands of officers awaiting the action of the Nebraska authorities. After the failure, Haggerty fled to Texas.

Grand Duke's Life Attempted.

Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the czar and president of the council of defense, narrowly escaped assassination, when sharpshooters of the imperial guard fired upon him with ball cartridges during army maneuvers.

Leaps from East Train.

Estella Bloomingdale of Marietta, Ohio, leaped from the window of a Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern train near East Madisonville, Ohio, and received injuries which may prove fatal.

Wayne Eaton and Falls Dead.

When leading his military band in Forest Park, St. Louis, Robert Boheman was stricken with heart disease and died in a few minutes. The incident was witnessed by a large crowd.

Rainstorm Visits Wisconsin City.

Janesville, Wis., was visited by a terrific rainstorm, causing several thousand dollars damage by the washing out of streets. In one place 200 feet of Washington street was washed away by a depth of thirty feet and a width of seventy-five feet. The business streets were flooded.

Rob Leader Gets Fifteen Years.

Leader of Salisbury, N. C., mob, which lynched three negroes, has been convicted of conspiracy and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

Teamsters Re-elect Shea.

Cornelius P. Shea was re-elected president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters by a vote of 169 to 22 in Chicago. The vote demonstrated that a number of delegates who had joined the alleged secession movement had returned to the fold.

Short \$282,000 and Resigns.

County Treasurer F. E. Smith, who was found nearly \$282,000 short in his accounts by examiners appointed by the Probate Court recently, has resigned the office of treasurer of the county in Akron, Ohio. He remains treasurer of the city and school funds.

JAPS SLAIN BY AMERICANS.

Washington House of Killing of Fishermen on Attu Island.

A report of the killing of five Japanese fishermen and the capture of twelve Japanese prisoners on Attu Island, the westernmost of the Aleutian group, the prisoners having been taken by the revenue cutter McCulloch, commanded by Captain J. C. Cantwell, was made to the Department of Commerce and Labor in Washington by Edwin W. Sims, solicitor for the department, who is in Alaska to enforce the law prohibiting all persons not citizens of the United States from fishing in Alaskan waters. The Japanese killed were shot by Americans on Attu Island before the McCulloch arrived. Lawrence O. Murray, acting secretary of commerce and labor, promptly turned the cable dispatch over to Robert Bacon, acting secretary of state. Mr. Bacon immediately communicated the information he has received to the Japanese ambassador and expressed regret that the Japanese fishermen were so summarily dealt with by the Americans on Attu Island. Because of the encroachment of Japanese fishermen and sealers in Alaskan waters Congress was obliged during the session just ended to enact two laws calculated to encourage the fishing industry of Alaska among Americans and to prohibit Japanese and other aliens from engaging in it.

AERONAUTS SAIL TO CLOUDLAND.

Traverse 140 Miles from New York to Canada.

The big balloon Myra, carrying Dr. Julian P. Thomas of New York and Roy Knabenshue, ascended from a point on the East river in New York shortly before 9 o'clock the other night and landed its passengers in the middle of Nunuk, Conn., at 5:45 the next morning after one of the longest flights ever taken by a passenger balloon in this country. Dr. Thomas said that he was compelled to land to get water, his supply having given out a few hours before. After filling their tanks, the balloonists again rose and the light wind carried them in an easterly direction. Dr. Thomas said that the trip had been one of the most successful he had ever taken and without a mishap of any kind. The trip from New York to Nunuk covered about 140 miles. While off Bridgeport the balloon descended until the aeronauts came close enough to Long Island sound to enable them to carry on a conversation with a yachting party. This was about 1 o'clock in the morning.

SAVES SON AND FALLS DEAD.

Father of Condemned Murderer Was Rescued, but Dies of Excitement.

Hartman Wenzel, 65 years old, overcome by heat and excitement, fell fainting from a stoop in New York and was killed. Wenzel had one son, a convicted murderer, condemned to be executed. The father had been striving to get the death sentence commuted. After great efforts he succeeded so far as to obtain a stay of execution. With this news he hurried to the house of his pastor, Rev. Herman A. Schmitt. The old man hurried along for over a mile regardless of the heat. As he stood at the door of the pastor's house he was taken by a fit and fell backward down the steps. The son whom he had been trying to save is John Wenzel, 25 years old, an only child. After serving a sentence in the penitentiary for burglary he killed George Spatz, a hotel-keeper, in revenge for having him arrested. The murder was committed May 6, and but for his father's efforts Wenzel would have been executed this week.

MANY DIE IN STORM AND FLOOD.

Canyon City, Texas, Reported Completely Destroyed by Hurricane.

Canyon City, Tex., has been completely destroyed by a hurricane, in which several persons were killed. At Amarillo, the family of a farmer named Higgs were killed by lightning. The severe rains of two days, during which twelve inches of rain has fallen, have caused a rise of thirty-one inches in the Colorado and other rivers in south Texas, flooding thousands of acres and causing many deaths. The property damage will reach more than half a million dollars. A strip of country thirty miles long and three to six miles wide is covered with water, twenty railroad bridges have been carried away, and it is estimated that 200 miles of railroad track have been washed out. The Santa Fe is the worst off.

FIGHT FIRE, KILL A WOMAN.

Dynamite Blasts Stay Flames, but Cause Death of Woman.

Fire broke out shortly before midnight in the village of West Elkton, Ohio, and for a time looked as if the village was doomed. The village is without fire protection and to prevent the spread of the flames, the Stone shoe store was dynamited and the fire confined to three business places. One fatality, the direct result of the fire, Mrs. Maurice Reed was so shocked by the dynamiting that she died.

Bank of American Pays Out.

Daniel D. Healy, receiver for the Bank of America in Chicago, wrecked in February, reported to the court his work nearly was completed with the result that all depositors had been paid in full. He has arranged to settle with the stockholders on a basis of 25 per cent.

Twenty Picnickers Hurt.

While driving over a country road at Evergreen, Pa., a wagon containing twenty persons of a picnic party plunged over a 30-foot precipice and all sustained more or less serious injuries. None was fatally hurt.

Night Bank in Pittsburgh.

A national bank that will do business all of the twenty-four hours is a project announced in Pittsburgh. The treasurer of the new bank is to be David J. Atchardson, now cashier of the Cosmopolitan National.

Deaths from Excessive Heat.

Twenty persons died and 122 were prostrated by the recent heat in New York City. The recreation piers and downtown parks were thrown open to the poor who wished to sleep in the open air.

Indigestion Kills Dietetic Authority.

After spending most of his life in spreading his theories on proper food, Professor H. W. Hart of New York, an authority on dietetics, died in Atlantic City, N. J., from indigestion.

Subside of Bank Teller.

Frank J. Kowalski, receiving teller for the Milwaukee Avenue State bank in Chicago, committed suicide at his home, making a third death due to Stensland's looting.

Stomach Jail and Lynches Negroes.

A mob of 3,000 stormed the jail at Salisbury, N. C., and after an encounter with militia armed with blank cartridges lynched three negroes.

Standard Oil Company Indicted.

The first victory in the fight against the Standard Oil Company for violations of

END OF RUSS STRIKE.

WORKMEN'S COUNCIL DECIDES TO CALL OFF STRUGGLE.

No Action in Previous, but They Are Likely to Follow Example of Capital—Collapse of "First Step in Revolution."

The Russian workmen's council has decided to call off the strike in St. Petersburg. This action does not apply to the province, but there is little doubt that the workmen there will follow the example of St. Petersburg.

More than half of the factories in St. Petersburg have resumed work, and while the employees of some of the establishments at Moscow are still out of none of the predictions of the extreme party who organized the strike movement were fulfilled.

Time for Strike Ill-Choosen. Many of the trades unions positively refused to join in it, the railroad men, whose co-operation was vital, could not be induced to give the signal for a strike owing to fear that a majority of the men would not obey, and there was no sign of a serious peasant movement. While the repressions and arrests of the leaders undoubtedly were a great factor in bringing about the present situation, it is apparent that the moment was ill-choosen for a strike. The people were not in the temper to support it. As a consequence the revolutionary leaders, who really inspired it with the intention of transforming the movement into an armed uprising, have suffered a severe loss of prestige, and the proletarian organizations through which they worked have been so weakened in the eyes of the masses that it is probable they will not quickly recover.

PANAMA CENSUS TAKEN.

Almost 30,000 People in Canal Zone or at Work on Isthmus.

According to a census taken by the health department of the isthmian canal zone the population of the zone is 22,137. As the inhabitants are constantly moving it was impossible to enumerate all of them and it is estimated that the number missed is about 8,000. In addition to this the officials say there should be a liberal allowance, probably 10 per cent, for persons who live just outside the zone but are employees of the commission. This allowance would bring the total to almost 24,000. Blacks outnumber whites in all the settlements on the canal zone. At Colon there are 677 whites, 3,900 blacks and 158 colored persons, giving the town a population of 4,501 and showing it to be by far the largest place on the zone. The census of Colon and Cristobal showed the actual population of the two cities to be 12,773. The census taken in April shows that the total number of white Americans on the Isthmus of Panama was 2,294. According to the latest census the entire population of the canal zone and of the cities of Panama, Colon and Cristobal, which are at the ends of the canal and a part of the zone to all purposes, although they are under the Panama government, is 37,450.

PULAJANES ATTACK AGAIN.

Band Sweeps Down on Philippine Towns and Kills Six Persons.

One hundred and fifty Pulajanes, a military band, killed the ex-president of the town, two former members of the constabulary and three policemen at Abuyog, a town of Leyte, P. I., twenty miles from the scene of the recent fight. One hundred soldiers and constabulary are in pursuit of the raiders. Major General and Captain Kumbur, with a lieutenant and eight constabulary men, were ambushed by 120 tribes while shooting the rapids of the Abuyog river, in northern Luzon, on a bamboo raft. Major Crawford and Captain Kumbur and five men were wounded with arrows. They were unable to return the fire because the enemy was hidden on the wooded banks of the river. This outbreak is the latest in a series of the Pulajanes have been peaceable.

JUMPS FROM FIRE TO DEATH.

One Man Killed in Burning Salvation Army Building.

One person is dead as a result of the burning of the Salvation Army headquarters in St. Louis, Mo. A meeting of the Young People's League had closed just as the alarm was given and fifty of the members had narrow escapes from death in the fire. Joe Matthews fell or jumped from the fire escape at the third floor and was dashed to death on the pavement. About twenty men were asleep in the rooming apartments, but it is believed all escaped. The building, a five-story brick structure, was occupied as the southwestern headquarters of the Salvation army, with jurisdiction over eighty institutions throughout Missouri, southern Illinois, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana. The loss is estimated at \$60,000, partially insured.

CONVICTED AS HORSE THIEF.

North Dakota Financier Found Guilty as Head of "Hustlers."

W. V. Denny, Mayor of Williston, N. D., and a prominent banker, has, it is said, been found guilty on a charge of receiving stolen property. The case has been before the judge for about a year. It was charged by the authorities of Valley county, Mont., that Denny was the head of a band of horse and cattle "hustlers" and that he disposed of the booty surreptitiously acquired by the gang.

Fortune in Phone Booth.

George J. Mitchell, a traveling man from Newark, N. J., and who stops at the Gibson House when in Cincinnati, dropped into a telephone booth in that hotel. He found lying in the booth a pocketbook containing \$10,000 bills—\$10,000 all told—and valuable papers. He returned the property to its owner, who gave him \$10,000 worth of good mining stock.

Clerk Missing with \$6,000.

Matthew Brandon, 30 years old, a confidential clerk and messenger, employed by Thomas Franklin, agent for the combined railroad lines of the United States at Ellis Island, New York, has not been seen since Thursday, when he left Ellis Island to deposit \$5,000 in checks and \$1,000 in cash in a New York bank.

Cashier Herring in Tolls.

Cashier Herring of the wrecked Milwaukee Avenue State bank in Chicago has been arrested, and with his assistance the authorities have unearthed startling evidence of fraud in the management of the institution.

Sheds His Skin Annually.

John H. Price, superintendent of the Gold Reef mines, Philippines, Mont., has just finished shedding his skin. It is a peculiar piece of nature's work, the cause of which the medical profession has so far been unable to explain.

BANK CLOSURE IN CHICAGO.

Milwaukee Avenue State Institution in Charge of Examiner.

The doors of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank in Chicago were closed Monday morning, while Henry W. Hering, cashier, and Paul O. Stensland, president of the institution and prominent in Chicago, has absented himself under circumstances deemed strange.

This tells but a part of the story of one of the most stirring days in the history of Chicago banking. Twenty-two thousand depositors are involved. They come from the poorer districts on the great Northwest Side. Many are foreigners, who are alarmed and fear they may lose the savings of years.

Two are dead because of the strange circumstances that surround the closing of the bank. Henry Koenke, grocer at 1773 North Kedzie avenue, heard of the failure as he stood in a saloon at 1070 Milwaukee avenue. He carried a pistol. As a friend rushed up to him and told him of the action of the bank the grocer sent a bullet into his brain.

John E. Wisner, 1500 Milwaukee avenue, was standing in a drug store when the cry that the bank had been closed reached his ears. A moment later he fell to the floor and when persons reached him he was dead.

Bankers are unanimous in their claim that the troubles of the Milwaukee Avenue bank will not affect the financial conditions of the city. They point to the fact that the institution was not a member of the Clearing House Association, but cleared through the American Trust and Savings Bank.

Exciting scenes were enacted when

GOVERNMENT BUYS SILVER.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw Calls for Bids on Metal.

The government of the United States is again in the market for silver bullion. The statement Thursday that the Secretary of the Treasury desired to buy silver for coinage purposes was the first of the kind that has been made for thirteen years.

Tenders are invited at the office of the Director of the Mint in Washington on Wednesday, Aug. 15, up to 1 o'clock p. m., and every Wednesday thereafter until further notice. These tenders are to be for delivery at the Philadelphia, New Orleans or Denver mint, settlements to be on the New York banks of bullion guaranteed 1000 fine.

The treasury reserves the right to reject all tenders or accept such part of any tender as may suit its convenience. It is understood that, anticipating that its reappearance as a purchaser might temporarily disturb the market unduly, the treasury has obtained control of considerable amounts for future delivery, so that it is in position to drop out of the market for several months if desirable.

The average requirements of the treasury throughout the year will probably not exceed 100,000 ounces per week, and it will be the policy of the department, while keeping a reasonable amount in hand, to so distribute its purchases throughout the year that its demands will be uniform and not an element of uncertainty in the market.

For the resumption of specie payments in 1870 down to the year 1900 the constant increase in the stock of subsidiary coin required by the growing population and trade of the country was supplied by the recoinage of old and uncurrent subsidiary coins which accumulated in the treasury under the resumption act.

In 1900, as this stock was running low, authority was granted in the monetary act of March 14 to the Secretary of the Treasury to divert bullion, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, for the coinage of subsidiary pieces. Under this authority about \$20,000,000 has been coined since 1900. The stock of bullion in the treasury was exhausted, more than a year ago, and since then no bullion has been available for subsidiary use.

CHAIN OF PRAYER IS A HOAX.

Bishop Lawrence Denounces the Scheme that Terrorized Many.

So much annoyance has been caused to Bishop Lawrence of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts by the flood of letters, which has been pouring in for several months, regarding the so-called "chain of prayer," which was alleged to have been started by him, that the bishop has found it necessary to issue the following denial:

"The Endless Chain Prayer, said to have been written by Bishop Lawrence, is a hoax. Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts never wrote it and knows nothing about it. It is the work of some deluged or mischievous person."

A denial that such a scheme had been started by any church official or clergyman was previously included in all the Episcopal church papers, as well as in the local secular papers in many cities. The church officials also sent to Episcopal clergymen throughout the country a letter describing the hoax. Despite this, however, there is scarcely a day when Bishop Lawrence does not receive letters containing inquiries concerning it. Such queries have come recently from Florida, Texas, northern and western States and points in Canada. While on this week a query regarding it was received by Bishop Lawrence from Erie, Pa.

Accompanying the prayer was a threat that if the conditions were not complied with some dreadful misfortune would follow. This struck terror to many persons and caused them to comply.

CLEAN BILL FOR PAUL MORTON.

Congressman Huddy in a Statement Closes Up the Santa Fe Case.

Paul Morton, formerly head of the traffic department, and other officials of the Atchafalaya and Santa Fe, have been given a clean bill of health by the interstate-commerce commission in Washington. In a statement concerning the conviction of the railroad for violating the commission's orders "the accused purpose of the practice tends to support the view that there was no criminal intent on the part of the officials involved. The statement calls attention to the fact that, with the imposition of the \$100,000 fine on the railroad, the history of the famous Santa Fe renege case is practically closed," and praises President Roosevelt and Attorney General Moody for carrying out with success the administration's declared purpose to enforce the statute in all such cases.

Packing House Workers in White.

The packing houses of South Omaha, Neb., have furnished white dress suits for their entire force of employees, men and women, and ordered that none shall wear anything but white while at work. The suits are to be given free and a laundry connected with the packing houses will wash the clothing without cost. The outfit includes 7,000 suits for men and 3,000 for women. A clean suit will be given to each employee every day.

Society Woman Ship Master.

Mrs. Ogden McClurg, who has figured in Chicago society, recently received final papers in the lake marine service, thus becoming captain, pilot and master of the McClurg steam yacht of seventy-five tons. She is the first woman to obtain such a right on the great lakes.

Five Years for Cashier Brock.

A sentence of five years imprisonment has been imposed upon Gen. E. Brock, the cashier of the Dayton, Pa., national bank, for defrauding it of \$90,000. His brother-in-law, Henry Lear, who was president of the same bank, has received a similar sentence. Counsel for Brock gave notice of an appeal.

Shut Victim to Reformers.

The Shah of Persia has dismissed the grand vizier, Prince Ali-Akbar Dowlat, who has opposed the granting of reforms demanded by the people.

More Studying Philanthropy.

In the ninth summer session of the New York school of philanthropy, fifty-five students are enrolled, coming from nineteen States and two foreign countries, which is more than any previous year. The regular lectures are supplemented by visits to the various public institutions.

Origin of Spotted Fever.

Marine hospital surgeons now say that recent epidemics of the Rocky Mountains is caused by the infection of ticks. This confirms a widespread belief which has hitherto been controverted by physicians.

Insuring Against Railroads.

A London insurance company is now issuing policies against damages done by railroads. As the first claim was paid a few days ago for broken glass caused by ballast thrown out of a balloon when close to the ground, the interesting legal question of trespass is already being discussed, some maintaining that real estate titles enables the holder to protect himself against the invasion of the air above his property.

Strike Leaders Indicted.

President Shea of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, at Chicago, was indicted with forty-two other leaders of the union, some of whom were indicted last year. Among the twenty-seven counts are conspiracy to injure the business of Marshall Field & Co., S. J. Seligman & Co., the Y. M. C. A. and others, including the express companies.

All Around the Globe.

Fire in the East Buffalo horse market caused a loss not to exceed \$25,000.

H. H. Wenckley, Publisher of the Evening Herald of Dayton, Ohio, died, aged 69 years.

Thomas E. Stillman, a New York lawyer, injured in an automobile accident in France, will recover.

Charles G. Liddell, a wealthy Philadelphia manufacturer, and Miss Nellie B. Lambert, also of the Quaker City, were married the other day at St. Joseph, Mich.

The plant of the Monroe Lumber Company at Monroe, La., the largest in south Louisiana, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, partly insured.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

The season now is at hand when business generally attains more winter needs, and it is notable that the basic conditions are of the most favorable nature. While new demands are not conspicuous in any particular branch of trade, other developments furnish good encouragement. The excellent crops strengthen confidence in a continued period of material prosperity, and this creates more disposition to enter upon heavy commitments in manufacturing, railroad extensions and construction.

A fall in values of grain and provisions is entirely reasonable, but quotations for raw materials, including their remarkable strength and the demands carry no sign of exhaustion. Shipments needs require increasing shipments of iron ore. Building materials remain in strong request and new undertakings in future construction have not diminished. The market for lumber is more active and prices have an upward tendency.

Movements of commodities show expansion, and the earnings of the Western roads and lake carriers steadily exceed those of last year. The total quantity of grain landed at this port aggregated 7,780,000 bushels, against 7,630,232 bushels last week. Live stock receipts were 297,542 head, against 308,000 head last week. Lumber receipts, 52,812,000 feet week, exceed both the 40,883,500 feet last week and the 51,350,000 feet of a year ago.

Bank clearings, \$212,883,582, exceed those of the corresponding week in 1905 by 10.4 per cent.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 20, against 24 last week and 24 a year ago.

The essential soundness of mercantile trade is testified to by the July and seven months' returns of failures to Bradstreet's, which point fewer failures and smaller liabilities than in any but the best of years.

Shipments of fall and winter goods are beginning. Some primary markets are being visited by country merchants, who, on account of crop conditions, are expected to buy liberally. But the general influx is not anticipated for ten days yet.

In retail lines clearance sales continue the feature, but business in the East has been considerably hampered by rainy or cloudy weather.

Wheat (including flour) exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending on Aug. 4 were 2,835,020 bushels, against 1,708,705 last week, 1,401,086 this week last year, 1,370,198 in 1904, and 8,881,193 in 1901. For the last five weeks of the fiscal year the exports were 14,837,338 bushels, against 5,424,287 in 1905, 15,557,372 in 1904, and 32,507,145 in 1901.

Corn exports for the week were 625,140 bushels, against 339,075 last week, 1,015,075 a year ago, and 273,365 in 1904. For the fiscal year to date the exports were 3,285,719 bushels, against 4,175,763 in 1905 and 2,583,400 in 1904.

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The early hatched chick is always the largest and strongest.

The chickens that eat the most grit are usually in the best condition.

Sheep have excellent digestion, and hence they utilize feed to the fullest degree.

Grit, cracked oyster shells and charcoal are almost as essential for chickens as food.

Ventilation is best afforded the fowl, house at the top or through openings near the eaves.

Experience is a good school, but there is no reason why one should spend more than one term there.

The use of a wheel hoe saves labor in the care of a garden, even when much of the tillage is to be done with a horse.

Cowpans sown in midsummer, after orchards have been cultivated, and turned under are a good fertilizer, but nothing is better than barnyard manure.

Too much haste should not be exercised in getting the calf upon skim milk. It should have a good start, and the change from whole to skim milk should be very gradual.

It is surprisingly how stubborn some farmers cling to old-fashioned ideas and methods of the dairy when they can plainly see their neighbors gaining money right along with advanced dairy science and improved methods.

It will be necessary to perform occasional jobs in the rain, but rather than make a practice of it one had better be in the house during rains brushing up his ideas. Read while it rains, and when dry work with brawn and brains.

An asparagus patch makes an ideal summer retreat for chickens. Every poultryman should have a patch. In the early spring it furnishes a most delicious dish for the table, and later furnishes a cool, shady place for the chicks.

Seed corn should be so well cared for that it will contain no ears that will not germinate, and seed testing should be employed as a demonstration of the fact that the seed has received proper attention rather than as a screen to separate the worthless from the poorly preserved seed.

The cheese output of the United States for the last year, according to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, amounted to about 300,000,000 pounds, worth approximately \$30,000,000. Mr. Wilson thinks the cheese-making industry is on a much better basis, more scientific than ever before.

The full value of the vegetables and fruit from the family garden is never fully realized unless there's a Jersey cow co-operating. Her product in the shape of milk, cream and butter puts the finishing touches on succulent vegetables and juicy fruits, adding a hundredfold to their palatability.

There is not a sufficient number of geese grown to meet the market demand. Thousands of them have been shipped in from Nova Scotia and other localities. The cultivation of geese can be readily carried on in almost every locality where farming is in vogue. Geese are easily grown, cared for and readily marketed at fairly good prices.

Most of the differences between the employer and the hired man on a farm are due to a lack of a perfect understanding of what is legally and justly expected of the latter. A verbal contract is easily forgotten and is not always lived up to. A written agreement will sometimes be a salient reminder of what is due both parties.

It is a mistake to overstock your farm with pigs or any other animals. Too many farmers, in attempting to make money by increasing the number of animals, do so at the expense of quality. An overstocked farm is not a profitable one, having more animals than can be properly cared for, thus rendering it impossible to keep all of them in a thrifty condition.

On some farms late fall pigs are considered valuable property. A November pig makes a desirable feeder for the next summer on pasture, and not infrequently is the one sought after to follow cattle that are being finished with corn or grass. But to make the late fall pig useful for this purpose he must be well wintered, and, most important of all, he should be kept growing all the time.

Packing hogs are of a poorer grade than butcher hogs. They include old brood sows and other hogs which are heavy enough for this class and not good enough for the butcher hog class, except the very poor class, such as hogs, roughs and coarse stags. About 40 per cent of the hogs that go to the Chicago market annually are of this class. What the breeder wants to do is to avoid raising such hogs.

Field beans often make a desirable crop in plant on portions of the farm which may be somewhat run down or for one reason or another cannot be got in shape in time for other crops. The ground should be put in good condition and the beans drilled in with the corn planter. If the vines are not so rich as to make a rank growth of vine the field may be gone over with the planter a second time, which will leave the rows about a foot and ten inches apart. If the field is planted in

this way the cultivating will have to be done with a fine-toothed single-horse cultivator.

Western Corn Planting.
Good corn rotation is a prominent feature of corn planting in the Central Prairie States. The crops differ, but the idea is to use clover at least once in four years. Corn scoring is a prominent feature, and agricultural institutes and farmers who have not selected seed buy it of those who have. Barnyard manure is the approved fertilizer, also chemical fertilizer, including much potash and phosphoric acid. Thickness of planting varies with the richness of the land.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Care in Selecting Eggs.
Much depends upon the selection of eggs for hatching. Eggs for hatching should be of uniform shape and size and thickness of shell. Rough-shelled, dirty, mottled and eggs with thin shells should be excluded. Eggs which are over five days old should not be used. Every egg when laid should be carefully dated, to show when taken from the nest in order to avoid error on this point.

Summer Grain for Poultry.
It is not to be expected that the fowl can be taken care of wholly on the range during the summer no matter how extensive it may be so that the grain must be fed in a greater or less amount. During the summer we do without the mash and the corn, feeding wheat and buckwheat and, beginning in June, more or less cottonseed meal, adding it in very small quantities and increasing it gradually until about one-third of the daily ration consists of the oil meal.

Greatest Butter Market.
England is the greatest butter market in the world. Her imports of butter in 1903 included: From Denmark 122,000,000 pounds, Australasia 84,000,000, Russia 52,000,000, France 39,000,000, Canada 32,000,000, Holland 24,000,000, and the United States 5,500,000 pounds. Denmark sent 128,000,000 pounds of butter to England in 1903, so that her decline in the two years was 10,000,000 pounds. Australasia increased her contribution from 41,000,000 pounds in 1903 to 84,000,000 pounds in 1905. The Russian contribution is mainly Siberian butter.

Mill for Silage.
Japanese millet is excellent for silage, having a nearly solid stem, and thus being better adapted to keeping than many other fodder crops. It will produce twelve tons or more of green food for the acre. The advantage over corn is that it stands dry weather somewhat better and may be sown later than corn. Soy beans have the advantage over either of these crops in containing protein, and when mixed with corn make a balanced ensilage, thus cutting down the grain bill. But with the amount of land limited, it might be better to plant all corn and buy the grain, since no crop gives so great a bulk of cattle food for the labor and expense required as corn.

Asparagus Grows from Seed.
The following suggestion from a Kansas writer on growing asparagus from seed is easy to follow on any farm:

Asparagus is a paying crop, and one that is easily raised. The plants may be grown from seed at a very small cost. Plant the seed in good garden soil, keep well cultivated the first year and transplant to a permanent bed the second year. Make the soil very rich, pulverizing it thoroughly, and set the plants two and one-half feet apart in rows three feet apart. In the spring, before the tender stalks shoot up, sprinkle the top of the ground along the rows with common stock salt. Keep weeds down by cultivating on mulching—preferably the former, if the season is not uncommonly dry. A bed located on a south slope will bring very early asparagus, and this commands the best price.

Starting the Celery Plants.
The celery seed should be sown in either shallow flat boxes, pans or flower pots having drainage and filled with reasonably rich loam and placed in either kitchen window or hotbed in February or March. Sow the seed rather thickly, and when the soil has been made quite moist, sift light soil or sand over, firm well, and cover lightly with one thickness of paper or cloth to exclude light and keep the soil moist. The temperature should be moderate. Ten or twelve days after sowing, the seeds begin to sprout, and care must be exercised that the soil does not dry out, nor be exposed to direct rays of the sun, for in this way they are easily destroyed. The paper or cloth must be gradually raised, that the young plants may become accustomed to the light and air.

When an inch or less in height, transplant into four-inch deep cigar or other boxes or to a hotbed containing rather rich earth, as upon their strong, sturdy growth depends in a great measure the success of the full-grown plants. Set about one-half or three-quarters inch apart. Keep well watered, though not too wet, and shade lightly if the weather is too bright for two or three days. If growth becomes too rank, before time for transplanting to the open ground, the tops should be sheared nearly to the heart leaves. In fact, this is a good policy to follow in transplanting most plants where the roots are disturbed to any extent by being uprooted from the nursery bed. It forms an equilibrium between the tops and roots which permits both to repair before time can overland the other with work.—Michigan Farmer.

CROP IS BREAKER OF RECORDS.

New York Central Official Estimates of Greatest Harvest.
W. C. Brown, vice president of the New York Central system, returned recently from a journey of more than 3,000 miles through the middle West, undertaken with the object of ascertaining the actual crop situation. He visited the States of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Iowa and has prepared special reports on the conditions in Kansas and Nebraska. In all of these, according to his observation, the crops this year will be remarkable as to both quantity and quality.

Speaking of the trip, Mr. Brown said: "I believe that the United States this year will harvest a larger quantity of grain of all sorts than ever before and will market it at a better price, considering the size of the crops. The wheat crop in the six States in which I have personally made observations will be magnificent. Kansas this year is going to produce a wheat crop of about 90,000,000 bushels. Last year it produced 87,000,000 bushels. The corn crop is in splendid condition. In Kansas and Nebraska a corn crop on as large a scale as ever before is practically assured. Iowa will produce 350,000,000 bushels of corn and possibly 355,000,000. Missouri, with the exception of four counties in the north-east, will have great corn crops."

Rigid Meat Inspection Rules.
Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has made public the regulations under the new law governing the inspection of meat products. They cover all slaughtering, packing, canning, salting or other establishments whose products enter interstate or foreign commerce, unless specifically exempted on the plea of being retail butchers. All parts of the buildings must be whitewashed or painted, or otherwise kept in clean and sanitary condition. All trucks, racks, tools and machinery used in handling meat must be cleaned each day. Employees must wear outer clothing of material easily cleaned, and all toilet rooms must be entirely separated from meat-handling rooms. No person affected with tuberculosis or who is unclean or careless of person may be employed. Weekly reports on sanitation are to be made to the inspector by those in charge of the various departments, but any employee who detects bad conditions may report direct to the inspector. No meat product may contain any substance which lessens its wholesomeness, nor any chemical unless specified by law, or any preservative other than salt, sugar, wood smoke, vinegar, pure spices or salt petre. But meats for foreign trade may contain such preservatives as do not conflict with the laws of the country to which they are shipped. All animals which, after inspection, are suspected of being diseased, must be slaughtered apart from other animals under sanitary conditions. All condemned meats are to be placed in a tank in the presence of an inspector, and at the same time sufficient coloring matter is to be added to prevent the carcasses from being used in edible products. All labels are to be affixed under personal supervision of a government employee.

Dry Farming Hope of West.
John L. Cowan, in the Century Magazine, describes fully a new method of cultivating arid lands of the West, which is called "dry farming," or "scientific soil culture." The idea is simply to adapt farming to natural conditions by so cultivating the soil as to store up and retain the rain and snow which fall in the winter, which they fall. This is done by applying diligently and without let up two principles. First, the surface of the land must be kept loose and finely pulverized, which forms a soil mulch that permits the rains and melting snows to percolate readily through to the compacted soil beneath, and at the same time prevents the moisture stored in the ground from rising to the surface by capillary attraction to be absorbed by the hot, dry air. The second principle is to keep the subsoil finely pulverized and firmly compacted, increasing its water-holding capacity and capillary attraction, and placing it in the very best physical condition for the germination of seeds and the growth of plant roots. There is a newly invented machine used for the latter process, called a subsoil packer, and this follows close behind the harrow, which is put to work immediately after the crop is harvested, and the harrowing, which follows the packing, is repeated after every rainfall, no matter how far from the time of planting the next crop. It is said that millions of acres in the Western States, which are now utterly useless or good only for grazing purposes, could, by dry farming, be brought into a state of higher cultivation than is attained by irrigation and with vastly less expense.

Seven Per Cent Dividend Limit.
Vice President Farrington of the Great Northern told the Minnesota warehouse commission that no matter how great the earnings of his company there was a rule laid down by President Hill that stockholders shall never receive more than 7 per cent. Further improvements were made out of the surplus until a new issue of stock became necessary. He said the proceeds from the sale of stock went back into the treasury to make good the cost of improvements and to pay loans. Commissioner Stimpson said that this method showed that profits were too large. The Great Northern now has on hand a surplus of \$10,000,000.

Debs Talks of Revolution.
Speaking at St. Louis on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Industrial Union of Marine and Inland Waters, Eugene V. Debs is reported to have made the threat that if Haywood, Meyer and Pettibone are hanged on the charge of assassinating ex-Gov. Steunenberg, 1,000,000 workmen would rise in revolt and that he (Debs) would lead the army of revolutionists. The Industrial Workers, which was started for political purposes, now claims to have a membership of 150,000.

Increase in Number of Banks.
The Comptroller of the Currency reports under the call of June 18, an increase in the number of national banks of 345, representing \$31,002,555 in capital stock, as compared with a year ago. The increase in surplus was \$50,000,000 in circulation \$65,000,000, in individual deposits \$272,000,000, and in aggregate liabilities \$450,000,000. During the year ended June 30 there were chartered 470 national banks. The per capita of money in circulation July 1, 1905, on an estimated population of 84,662,000, was \$32.42.

Cut in Price of Crude Oil.
The Standard Oil Company has reduced the price it pays to producers for crude oil 3 cents a barrel in the east and 2 cents in the west. This was coincident with the return of Mr. Rockefeller from Europe. As there has been no great increase in production, oil men are at a loss to find a reason for the change.

Printers Strike to Go On.
The United Typothetae of America has declined an invitation to discuss the eight-hour question with the International Typographical Union, and the printers say the strike must continue.

POLITICAL COMMENT

Party that Does Things.
That the American people are in for a period of marked changes is beyond question. Apparently it is not yet beyond question to which party the cause of progress shall be entrusted—to the Republican or Democratic party, or to some new group called into being to execute a general demand. Political observers assume that that matter is still open, and their eyes are turned toward the campaign of 1908 for an answer.

We think, however, that the political history of the last few years has already foreclosed the stewardship of these great policies. Every milestone in the path along which the people of the country are moving resolutely onward to the task of vindicating the nation's right to control industrial combinations has been erected by Republican hands. Republicans passed the interstate commerce act, which bears the name of Senator Cullom; the anti-trust law, which bears the name of John Sherman; the anti-rebate law, which bears the name of Senator Elkins; the law creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, for which President McKinley is primarily responsible, and the railroad rate bill, which bears the name of Congressman Hepburn.

Every agency the nation has to get

are states, and their taking over by the states, instead of their control by the nation.

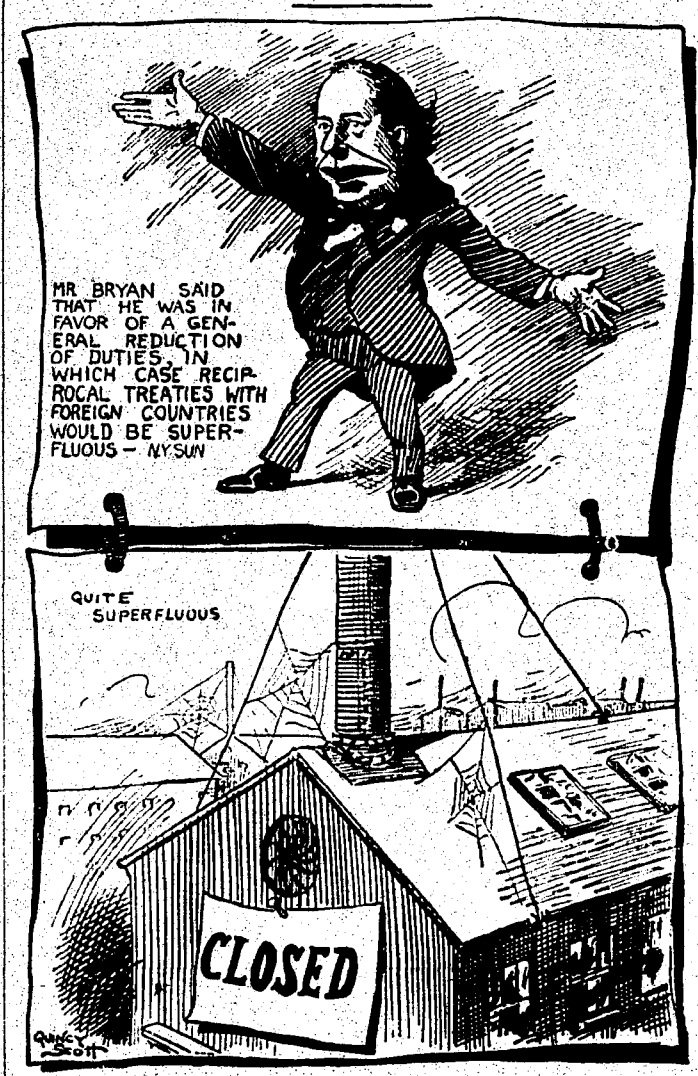
The next step in national progress is not going to be confided to the party whose motto is, "You can't do it."—New York Mail.

Bryan Sticks to Silver.
Bryan is making a vain attempt to dodge free silver. In a recent issue of his Commonwealth, the leading editorial bears the ominous title of "In the Spirit of 1894." Several things are in the editorial which also call up unpleasant associations for his party. It says:

"Democrats have no disposition to forget the Chicago platform, for that platform represented in 1894, even as it does to-day, the real conservatism of the country. Owing to the unprecedented production of gold, the money question is not and will not be discussed in detail, as it was in the Chicago platform, but the underlying principle of bimetallism, the quantitative theory, has been amply vindicated, and is now generally recognized."

This talk about the "Spirit of 1894," will check the rush of gold Democrats over to Bryan's side. His devotion to what he calls "the underlying prin-

WOULD BE SUPERFLUOUS.



at the facts in connection with corporations, to control their interstate transactions, to punish their misdeeds, to make them play fair, it owes to Republicans. Nearly every effective local fight made in the several States against corporation aggregations has been made by Republicans.

It may seem paradoxical in some quarters to speak of the Republican party as the radical rather than the conservative party. Yet it will not be so to the veterans who remember its appearance on the national theater as the champion at once of human freedom and of stronger central government. The Democratic party took then the position, to which it had been committed by its history, that the nation did not have the power to put down slavery in the States. Its own logic is driving it into a similar position now. If the American people are to be bound by "strict construction" and a glorification of "state rights," at the expense of the national government, they will be baffled in their attempt to curb the great interstate corporations which individual states have chartered.

Only by turning its back on its own history could the Democratic party, the party demanding a weak central government, qualify itself to do the work which the people are requiring now. It is an old reproach that the Republican party is "paternal," and so it is. The abolition of slavery was paternal, the protective tariff is paternal, the intervention of Roosevelt in the anthracite strike of 1902 was paternal, the supreme court interpretations that enlarge the nation's power to handle interstate transactions are paternal. Nothing but paternalism can meet the present problem. "Paternalism," as Republicans translate it, is "mastery"—an effective assertion that the nation is bigger than any of its constituents or any of its creatures.

It was the logic of party history that the anti-trust law, as the Democratic World said in a frank editorial in 1904, was framed and first executed by Republicans, and that when the supreme court declared it constitutional "the dissenting minority of the court included every Democratic judge of that tribunal." It was the logic of party history that the Saratoga platform of 1904, on which the New York Democrats presented Judge Parker to the nation, declared for "the maintenance of state rights and home rule; no centralization." By this same irresistible logic Bryan himself is driven to the grotesque necessity of advocating the breaking up of the railroads of the country into as many systems as there

GIVEN LEGION CROSS.

Bernhardt Decorated with Much-Faded Emblem of French Order.
Sarah Bernhardt has been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in Paris, after years of agitation over the question whether that distinction could be conferred on her.

Mme. Bernhardt is one of the few women who have been admitted into the famous order founded by Napoleon, although of its living members she is by far the most widely known and most famous. Merit in military or civil life being the prerequisite for the decoration, the field of artistic endeavor is the only one in which a woman can hope to achieve the renown that will bring her the coveted emblem. Even then she must be a Rosa Bonheur or a Bernhardt in order to win recognition.

For many years the coveted decoration was denied to Mme. Bernhardt, although another actress, Mme. Bartet, received it more than a year ago. The first woman to be honored with this distinction was Mme. Bonheur who



SARAH BERNHARDT.

was decorated in 1845. Twenty years later the list of women legionnaires included less than a score.

The Order of the Legion of Honor was established in 1802, when Napoleon was at the height of his glory. It became a prize for which the officers and men in the Napoleonic armies were ready to take the most desperate chances on the field of battle, and the man upon whose breast the order was pinned by the emperor himself, after some hard-won victory, felt that no greater honor could be bestowed upon him.

The decoration was not limited, however, to the heroes of war. Distinguished service to the state or the public in civil life also was rewarded by the cross, which came to be so dear to the hearts of the French people that the order was maintained after the fall of the Napoleonic regime.

TRUTH AND ACCURACY.

Western World Claims Most Credit for Veracity.

When Sir Walter Scott was asked what was the proper education for a young man he answered: To learn to fish and to tell the truth. It is possible that the complete art of angling may conduce to the grace of patience and to the development of the reflective faculties, but it is quite certain that truth-telling is one of the corner stones of society and the basis of all real character, according to the Philadelphian Ledger. An ancient Swiss writer says of truth, without hyperbole:

"The study of truth is perpetually joined with the love of virtue; for there is no virtue which derives not its origin from truth; as, on the contrary, there is no vice which has not its beginning from a lie. Truth is the foundation of all knowledge and the cement of society."

We of the western world are wont to arrogate to ourselves the virtue of truth-telling. English and European writers constantly speak of highly developed talents in mendacity and deception as "oriental." Some of our merchants and our missionaries who have had intimate dealings with the Chinese—whose business men make absolutely no use of written bonds or engagements of any sort to bind them to the performance of their obligations, but rely on the word given, which is as sacredly kept as any bond could be—may be inclined to smile when the Anglo-Saxon's merits as a truth-teller are extolled; but in a general way there is something to be said for the westerner's boast. Due meed may be given, but the fact remains that in the western world, as contradistinguished from the east, more reverence is habitually paid to the truth than among backward peoples, because more depends on the practice of truth with us.

Why Ice Floats in Water.

Water is the sole exception to the otherwise universal law that all cooling bodies contract and therefore increase in density.

Water contracts as its temperature falls, and therefore becomes heavier and sinks until it reaches thirty-nine degrees. At this temperature water is the heaviest. This is the point of its maximum density. From this point it begins to expand. Therefore in winter, although the surface may be freezing at a temperature of thirty-two degrees, the water at the bottom of the pool is six or seven degrees warmer.

Suppose that water, like everything else, had gone on contracting as it cooled until it reached the freezing point. The heaviest water would have sunk to the lowest place and there become ice. Had the water when at the bottom turned into ice, the stones would have locked it in their interstices and held it there, and before the winter was over the whole pool would be entombed in clear, beautiful crystal.

Pessimistic.

"Good news!" cried the lawyer, waiting a paper above his head. "I've secured a reprieve for you."

"A reprieve?" replied the convicted murderer, indifferently.
"Why, yes; don't you see, you ought to be happy."
"Ah!" replied the prisoner, gloomily, "that simply means a delay, and I've always been taught that delays are dangerous."—Catholic Standard and Times.



1847—Orleans, France, taken by the English after a year's siege.

1423—English victorious at battle of Cravant, in France.

1460—Institution of the Order of St. Michael in France.

1477—Jacques d'Armagnac, Duc de Nemours, beheaded by Louis XI.

1492—Columbus embarked on his first voyage of discovery.

1498—Columbus discovered the island of Trinidad.

1588—Assassination of Henry III. of France by Jacques Clement.

1592—Sir Walter Raleigh disgraced and sent to the Tower.

1602—Treaty between Plymouth colony and King Philip.

1678—Brookfield, Mass., burned by Indians.

1684—Treaty of peace concluded at Albany between the colonists and the Five Nations.

1704—Duke of Marlborough victorious over French forces at battle of Blenheim.

1714—Accession of the Elector of Hanover as George I. of Great Britain.

1732—First stone laid of the Bank of England.

1750—Battle of Montmorency, Canada.

1777—Lafayette made Major General by vote of American Congress.

1780—Schuyler, at the head of the Mohawk river, invested by the British.

1780—Battle of Mohawk Valley, N. Y.

1787—First ascent of Mont Blanc.

1798—Battle of the Nile.

1802—Bonaparte elected First Consul for life.

1804—U. S. squadron under Commodore Preble attacked Tripoli.

1813—Plattsburgh taken by the British without opposition.

1814—British force repulsed in expedition against city of Buffalo.

1815—Treaty of Paris; Napoleon declared prisoner.

1819—Barrow's Straits rediscovered by Capt. Parry.

1824—Bolivia became independent of Peru.

1830—Abdication of Charles X. of France.

1831—New London bridge opened in London.

1834—Slavery abolished in the British colonies.

1848—City of Vera Cruz delivered to the Mexicans by the United States.

1854—Yellow fever became epidemic in New Orleans.

1854—Rossini's opera "William Tell," given first production.

1858—Queen Victoria sanctioned Empress of India.

1861—Congress passed an act for raising \$500,000,000 by tax and tariff.

1861—Confederate privateer Rattlesnake sunk by U. S. frigate St. Lawrence.

1862—Confederate ram Arkansas exploded above Baton Rouge, La.

1864—Fight between Confederate and Union troops at New Creek, Md.

1867—House of Lords passed the reform bill.

1871—Seditious riots between Fenian sympathizers and police in Phoenix Park, Dublin.

1873—Large section of Portland, Ore., destroyed by fire.

1874—Gen. Custer's expedition reached the Black Hills.

1876—Colorado admitted as a State.

1883—Southern Exposition at Louisville opened.

1884—Reception of the survivors of the Greely Arctic expedition at Portsmouth, N. H.

1884—Henry M. Stanley, recently returned from Africa, received by King of Belgium.

1885—Earthquake throughout Central Asia.

1887—Collapse of the wheat syndicate in San Francisco; loss \$0,000,000.

1880—Pilgrim monument at Plymouth, Mass., dedicated.

1890—Kempner executed by electricity at Auburn, N. Y.; first on record.

1893—Cortina canal opened.

1894—Trial of Santo Cessario for murder of President Carnot begun at Lyons.

1894—Li Hung Chang intrusted with the Chinese war against Japan.

1898—Spain accepted American conditions of peace.

1898—Martin Thurn executed at Sing Sing for murder of William Guldensuppe.

1903—Suit brought by State of Minnesota against Northern Securities Company in United States Court dismissed.

1903—Cardinals went into conclave for election of successor to Pope Leo XIII.

1903—Japanese captured the island of Saghalien.

Comstock Raids Are League.

The art students' league of New York City was raided by Anthony Comstock, who carried away a patrol wagon load of catalogues, intended for art students, containing the work of the league's past students. Miss Anna Robinson, bookkeeper of the league, was placed under arrest. Prominent artists are up in arms against this invasion, and are prepared to fight Comstock to a finish.

Churchill's New Hampshire Fight.
Winston Churchill, the author-candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in New Hampshire, is making a vigorous fight on the railroad and other corporations of the State. In speeches he has coined a new phrase. "The people can be fooled, but they cannot be ruled."

Roosevelt Sends His Dollar.
Responding to the new slogan of his party, President Roosevelt has sent to Chairman Sherman of the congressional committee a letter including \$1 for the election fund. This slogan is "Have you sent your dollar?"

Buy the Harrison Wagon.

The Best on Wheels.
For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

The Cleverest Woman in Australia

By Guy Boothby

Thomas Guilfof, of Melbourne, Australia, had only one fault—he was just the least bit in the world too weak. I don't mean weakness in either a moral or a physical sense, but in the little insignificant trifles which go such a long way towards building up a man's character. And he fell in love—as men of his kind always do—with a girl as ambitiously strong as he was weak. She was a splendid creature in every way—better fitted, his friends said, to adorn an embassy than to rule the middle class home of young Tom Guilfof. But Guilfof's father was in ecstasies.

"That's the proper sort of girl for my boy Tom," he would say. "You mark my word she'll make a man of him yet!"

His allowance to the young couple was on a par with his enthusiasm. During the engagement and for three golden months after the wedding day Tom Guilfof bragged of what he was going to do in the future. He was going to show his friends, he said, that he was made of the right stuff. His wife said nothing; she looked after his buttons, sung his praises and formed her own plans for his reformation.

Before Christmas he had quarrelled hopelessly with his father over some trivial question. The "governor" had his own pet theories and his son should have had sense to humor them; but he failed in this as in everything else, consequently he suddenly found himself cut off. I can tell you he was more than surprised.

Then Mrs. Guilfof rose up and took matters into her own hands. She didn't rant, she didn't rave, she simply talked quietly but firmly to her husband. She saw that his self-esteem had received a shock, but she knew her man too well to imagine that he would remain very long depressed.

Acting on her flattering advice he applied for admittance to the Victorian bar, and in due course he secured elegantly furnished chambers and commenced the practice of his profession.



BEFORE HE KNEW WHERE HE WAS SHE HAD KISSED HIM.

He had no clients, but his wife had scored one point.

Now to my certain knowledge there are no less than three cleverest women in Australia, but neither of the other two are fit even to button the boots of Mrs. Thomas Guilfof. She made herself popular everywhere for her husband's sake, and a certain witty governor once said in my hearing that of all women he'd ever met she the most resembled—but there, it was all very pretty, and classical, and suited her exactly.

A fortnight later Mr. Thomas Guilfof was briefed by Kelton & Quidde for Philpot, in the action of "Bell vs. Philpot, Mathews Intervening." It was a mixed-up case, just the sort of thing that would either make or break a man.

Guilfof lit a cigar and looked the brief over with the air of a man capable of mastering its difficulties at once. Reading it a second time he confessed that it certainly was involved, so he finished that cigar, lit another, and read it again. This time the points grew still more obscure, and he began to have a hazy idea that he was not quite so clever as he thought himself. Putting his papers into his bag he took them home, but after dinner made some lame excuse and went to the club. His wife saw through it, but held her peace. She wanted to get hold of the brief.

He returned about 11 she had with her quick womanly perception found a way out of the difficulty, and she had also invited Mr. and Mrs. Kelton to dinner on the following evening. (Mr. Kelton was the managing partner of the eminent firm.)

While brushing her hair that night she drew her husband on to speak of the case, and he confessed his inability to grasp the all-important point.

Then for five minutes she spoke. When she had finished he said, effusively, "By Jove, Emily, that's the very point which has been puzzling us all. I believe you are the cleverest woman in the world!"

At that little dinner, but an enormous success. Mrs. Kelton told her husband afterwards that Mrs. Guilfof had been an angel. Mrs. Guilfof had noticed the greater part of it. She had seen the ladies had been seated at their chairs up to the table, and over some undoubted port broached the subject of the case, as Mrs. Guilfof knew he would.

Then, one by one, as a man drives tacks into a board, Tom Guilfof drove his wife's ideas into the senior partner's head. The partner was delighted, he rose and shook hands with his barrister, and they finished the bottle in great good fellowship. Then they went up to the drawing room.

When the carriage was announced, and after Mrs. Kelton had kissed Mrs. Guilfof, Mr. Kelton said warmly to his hostess:

"Madam, I congratulate you on your husband's ability. He's a clever fellow, madam; he's solved a great difficulty for us. An enormous difficulty! I see a future before him, madam. I'm proud of his acquaintance! Good-night."

A week later the case was heard, and Guilfof made his first public appearance. He was nervous, but confident, for his wife had drilled the line well into him. He was no fool, nor was he wanting in oratorical powers, and, backed up by the peculiar nature of his defense, he was soon at his ease. His argument was a great success, and his Honor, in giving judgment for the defendant, referred in highly complimentary terms to the ability of his learned brother.

Soon afterwards his wife presented him with a son and heir, and the senior partner stood godfather. The doctor, shaking his head solemnly, said: "Mrs. Guilfof must not be worried," consequently her husband lost a big will case in a most unaccountable manner; he took the wrong line his solicitors affirmed. Then the medical man ordered a sea voyage, and Mrs. Guilfof and the baby went to England. She looked terribly careworn and pale, and her husband naturally felt anxious.

He put up at the club during her absence, and for the first two months wrote regularly by every mail. Then she began to figure in his eyes as a tall, thin, dark-eyed woman, who cried on the promenade deck, and told him to be a good boy, to work hard, and above all, to write often. After this he only wrote once a fortnight.

Somehow or other things began to go very wrong with Tom Guilfof. He neglected his work and lost three important cases through pure carelessness. His solicitors remonstrated, but he took no notice. He lost another.

Then he began to take a "nip" occasionally. All men and a good many women know what that means. He scarcely went near his office, but played pool at the club until his hand grew too shaky and he could hardly see the balls. After that for three weeks he disappeared into the black valley altogether.

His wife had been gone six months, and he only wrote when he felt inclined—which was not often. His handwriting must have been a revelation to her, for she suddenly wrote announcing her return. Taking the letter out of the club rack he put it in his pocket, intending to read it when alone. About a month afterwards he chanced to find it. The Orntava was expected that day, and he went down to Williamstown to meet her, taking just a nip or two to prepare himself for the interview. He could not trust himself to shave.

Arriving on board he hunted about for his wife. She was in the salon, and two stewards, counting spoons at a side table looked out of the corners of their eyes at him and winked at each other.

I have said before that Mrs. Guilfof was a clever woman. I withdraw that statement and say that she was the cleverest woman that breathed. Another wife would have shrieked and fainted on being welcomed by such a husband as Tom Guilfof looked at that moment, but she did neither; she was far too wise. Conceal it if you can! But I tell you that that radiant, majestic creature, beautiful as Aurora, floated up the salon towards him with her hands outstretched, and before he knew where he was she had kissed him on either cheek crying:

"Tom, Tom, my dear, dear boy! Oh, how glad I am to be with you again!"

Then she took him home, and he felt like a bad little boy who, anticipating a whipping, had been unexpectedly forgiven.

Now how that woman worked no one will ever understand; but she saved. She told, she fought, she struggled night and day to lift her husband back to his lost position. She was popular before she left; she was a thousand times more popular when she returned. Nobody could deny her anything; and even old Kelton began to think that after all perhaps he'd been just a little too hard on Tom.

A small brief followed. She brushed her husband up, gave him his cue, and he won two more cases, and his nerve returned. By this time he could run downstairs without using the banisters.

His cure was complete, and everyone said that Tom Guilfof was a better man than they had thought him. Of course he got all the credit—that's what is called the justice of life.

Since then he has left the club severely alone, and his wife takes nervous mood care that he takes "nips" no longer.

To-day there is not a more popular barrister in Melbourne than Thomas Guilfof, and as for his wife—well, I'm not going to say what I think of her. The English language does not allow a man sufficient words to do her justice.

Deserted.

"There's always a dead silence in the room when I get up to make a speech."

"Oo! Don't anybody stay?"—Cleverest Leader.

SAILORS DO GOOD SHOOTING

Wonderful Improvement Made in the Navy in the Course of a Few Years.

"The criterion of target practice is the actual number of hits per minute," says Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte. "Many ships now average between 75 and 100 per cent. of hits with all their main-battery guns, whereas in former days the percentage was rarely over 40, even though firing slowly at a target more than seven times as large as the present one. Then the target was 100 feet long and 25 feet high; to-day it is 21 feet long and 12 feet high. This increase in hitting ability is due to the assiduous training in the target practices which have been carried out under the new system adopted and also to improvement in ordnance. Going back to 1888, when the navy was using black powder and when sights and other parts of the equipment were poorly developed our firing was both slow and inaccurate. At that time it was considered satisfactory if a 12-inch gun fired one shot in five minutes. But with each subsequent improvement in ordnance the rapidity was somewhat increased, and by carrying out systematic target practice the present striking efficiency has been attained. For example, the heavy turret guns that were but a few years ago allowed five minutes in which to fire a shot, have recently fired three shots and made three hits in one minute—Harper's Weekly.

LABOR NEEDED IN MEXICO.

Men Who Can Cultivate Land Are in Great Demand in That Republic.

Mexico is agitated over the subject of immigration. The newspapers deal with the matter quite generally, and many public men have discussed it. It is argued that immigrants from cities are not desirable, as what Mexico needs is men to cultivate the land. It is said the cities in Mexico, like those in other countries, have a superabundance of the element which would be contributed by immigrants from foreign cities.

A year ago a big Japanese company brought 1,000 men from Japan to Mexico to bore for mining purposes. As the Japanese had no experience in mining they were of no use, and had to be shipped home at the expense of the steamship company, which experiment, the Mexican investor says, cost the company about \$100,000. Another Japanese immigration company shipped a large number of Japanese laborers from towns to the isthmus of Tehuantepec to work for the planters there, but they proved a failure and had to be shipped home. For that reason Mexicans say they do not want men from cities.

Simple Explanation.

Mike and Pat worked for a wealthy farmer. They planned to turn burglars and steal the money which the farmer had hid in one of the rooms of his house. They waited until midnight, then started to do the job.

In order to get the money they had to pass the farmer's bedroom. Mike says: "I'll go first, and if it's all right you can follow and do just the same as I."

Mike started to pass the room. Just as he got opposite the door the door creaked. This awoke the farmer, who called out: "Who's there?"

Mike answered with a "meow" (imitating a cat). The farmer's wife being awake, too, said: "Oh, John, it's the cat, and all was quiet."

Now Pat started to pass the door, and as he got opposite it the floor creaked again. The farmer called out again, louder than before: "Who's there?"

Pat answered: "Another cat."

They Made Literature.

The architect and his still more important colleague, the stonecutter—wrought their ambition into stately piles, their soaring fancy into daring flying buttresses, their grim humor into grinning gargoyles, their romanticism into flowery cornices and vine-twined pillars. Architecture then was literature writ in marble. But in these latter times the architect is the lackey of wealth. He bends above his drawing-board, not for fame, but for gain. What might have remained through the ages the noblest of arts has been prostituted to the aggrandizement of the commercially fortunate. Art? Pah! Greed in granite!—N. Y. Press.

Defective Life-Line.

Among physicians a story is now going the rounds, which is imported from Boston. In one of the hospitals there it is credibly reported the following correspondence between a nurse in a ward and a physician took place. The physician was at dinner, and just at the start received from the nurse the following note:

"Patient sinking, is very low."

On the back of the paper the young physician wrote back: "Throw out the life-line."

Just at the close of the dinner the same note came back with the additional scrawl: "As directed, threw out the life-line, was too short. He sank."

His Reason.

"My dear Mr. Magnate, why don't you see that fellow who is openly accusing you and your trust of using corrupt methods in business?"

"My dear sir, I would not dignify the fellow's charges with a reply."

"No! I suppose a reply wouldn't answer."

Traced to Ancient Sources.

Not a few of the familiar phrases which avoid the use of the word death date far back into ancient times. Cicero said: "He has lived." Seneca put it: "Not lost, but gone before."

A third Roman cloak for the hard fact of death was "Abit ad plures" or "Adit ad majores" (He has gone to the majority). The authorship of this familiar phrase cannot be determined, but it is still in common use, often in the form "He has joined the majority."

An Ethnological Mystery.

On St. Nicholas Island, near the south coast of California, explorers have unearthed the remains of prehistoric giants—seven and a half feet tall, many of them, and with massive skull bones. Their thick-headedness may have failed to save them from the tomahawks of a Modoc surprise party. One thing only is certain: They did not succumb to atmospheric hardships. The climate is the most pleasant of the North Pacific.

Take Good Company Along.

Distraction of mind will prevent walking making you tired. If you have a companion, and your chat is of real interest, you will find ten miles less tiring than five, each step of which is accompanied by the consciousness that you are making it.

Solitary walking is sometimes better than walking in company, the one thing necessary being that the walker is thinking hard or is really interested in what he sees.

Fatherly Advice.

A representative in congress has a son who was recently nominated for a state office, on which occasion the old man proceeded to give him some advice. "Now, Dick," he said, earnestly, "just lean a little toward everything. Be round, Dick; be perfectly round, like a junk bottle, and just dark enough so that nobody can see what's in you—and you'll get along."

Recitations by Phonograph.

Since the beginning of the year a phonograph has been used in the theological faculty of the University of Vienna. Prof. Swoboda, the head of the faculty, had noticed that while reciting the students always made the same mistakes. It then struck him that by means of a phonograph their mistakes might be demonstrated to them in a striking manner. The results exceed expectations.

A Woman's Revenge.

It is perfectly comprehensible how man can go on wearing the clothes he does; how he can balance on his head a huge black jam pot with a ledge to it, increase his limbs in long, tight sacks of dingy hue and wear round his manly throat something resembling a shining metal band. Every new fashion for man that comes out appears to me uglier than the last.—Spinster.

Peril in the Handshake.

The hygienist has kindly discovered there are millions of microbes in a handshake. What patience and exactitude he must possess! But let us be brave and go on exchanging them. If it pleases science to count microbes the lay world can do no less than give science permission to proceed with the stunt. However, recollect there are good microbes as well as bad ones.

Fair Warning.

The lady on horseback who was struck by a red automobile on Thursday hereby notifies her assailant that she was not killed and is able to identify the driver of the machine, notwithstanding his rapid flight from the scene of the attack, and will hold him responsible for damages to the horse as soon as such damages have been determined.—Oil City Derrick.

Care of Mahogany.

If one's solid mahogany furniture becomes scratched rub the marred places with butter. This darkens the rubbing, the mar is about obliterated. A woman who is rich in the possessions of mahogany always washes it with soap and water, drying with a chamomile skin, and never uses a bit of furniture polish.

Uncle Was Dense.

A proud young father telegraphed the news of his new responsibility to his brother in this fashion: "A handsome boy has come to my house and claims to be your nephew. We are doing our best to give him a proper welcome." The brother, however, failed to see the point, and replied: "I have not got a nephew. The young man is an impostor."

A Distinction, Indeed.

Tufts is not a large college, but it earns distinction by conferring no honorary degrees and thus escaping the distinction of conferring no foolish ones.—New Bedford Standard.

Then There Was Silence.

"Dear friends," began a speaker at a meeting the other night, "I call you 'dear friends'; I won't call you ladies and gentlemen because, you see, I know you all so well."

Justification.

Good servants are becoming so difficult to obtain that we really cannot blame the American lady who disinherited her son because he married her maid.—Punch.

Feminine Repartee.

"When my husband won't buy me what I want," remarked Mrs. X. "I cry. Then he will agree that I may have it, just to get me to stop crying."

No Mirrors in British Prisons.

Neither male nor female convicts in British prisons are permitted to see a mirror during the period of their incarceration.

Say Sun Is Losing Heat.

Together with French and German scientists no less eminent an authority than Prof. Charles L. Doolittle, director of the Flower Observatory of the University of Pennsylvania, asserts that the sun is gradually losing its heat. For years the diameter of the sun has been contracting at the rate of 53 yards a year.

And That's the Limit.

Some wise guy said there was nothing equal to the hatred of a scorned woman. This fellow probably never rubbed up against some of the sore-head politicians and heard them express their opinion of the men whom they blamed for kicking them out of the public trough.—Fargo Forum.

Ginger Beer.

Pour a gallon of boiling water on one pound of loaf sugar, half an ounce of ginger, and one ounce of cream of tartar. When nearly cold add a tablespoonful of yeast. Strain, bottle, and in six hours it will be ready for use. If root ginger is used, boil it in the water for 20 minutes.

Trouble for Nothing.

To smuggle a human skeleton into Canada from Detroit a medical student dressed it in female attire and, sealing it by his side in a buggy, crossed over the boundary line. After he got safely into his house he learned that there is no custom duty on skeletons.

Plain Entertaining.

Folk in "society" are now entertaining on a plainer scale. They ask fewer friends at a time, but have more parties. There is not the ostentatious competition that there has been, and "crushes" are no longer necessary to the popularity of a hostess.

A Bodkin Substitute.

A small safety pin makes a very good substitute for a bodkin when that useful but elusive article makes its absence felt, as it usually chooses to do at the very moment you're settling to run ribbons and tapes in the piles of laundered underclothes.

Queensland's Valuable Asset.

As a national asset, Queensland's 40,000,000 acres of forests have been set down by experts at £100,000,000. Nevertheless, up till a few years since nearly all the soft woods used in the state were imported—mostly from America.

German Humor.

An ash tray from Germany contains this warning: "Defilement of the room by ash of cigars is forbidden to the severest. Anyone who, notwithstanding, makes guilty of such a one will be punished irrevocably by house arrest."

To Clean Eye-Glasses.

Let eye-glasses lie in alcohol for a few moments, then polish with chamois. If the glasses are set into gold frames, a fine camel-hair brush will lift the dust from the edges and make them look like new.

Salt Water More Buoyant.

Ocean-going ships carry much heavier cargoes, on the same draft, than they could if they were used in the fresh water of the great lakes. The difference amounts to several hundred tons, for the largest vessels.

Not Well to Live Alone.

Professional Carpet Beater (during one of his many rests from his labor)—"It's funny how a man gets out of practice. Since my divorce a month ago I haven't been able to raise the dust with a single lick!"

Sign of the Cherry Tree.

The enterprising landlord who advertised his house as being located "in a grove of gigantic cherry trees with a ladder for each guest," writes to say that advertising pays and none others need apply.

Chemist's Misfortune.

A chemist made a mistake in weighing some poison, and thus killed the purchaser. When the news was announced to him, he exclaimed: "O, how unfortunate I am; he was my best customer."

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Will They Do It?

"Now," says an advertisement, "there are 6,000,000 wage-earners in England, if all will hang together—it is not quite how we should have put it ourselves. It rather reminds us of Franklin at the declaration of independence: 'Gentlemen, we must all hang together or assuredly we shall all hang separately.'—London Globe.

Bitter Cry.

To cultivate a desirable, elevating and charming social set is as much the province of parents as to feed and clothe their progeny. Nevertheless the bitter cry of the British daughter is heard in the land. "We know so few people. We hardly ever see a man."—London (England) World.

Sawdust Worth Money.

The sawdust of fine hardwood brings good prices. There are about 12 varieties of it, and each has its appropriate use. Boxwood sawdust, the most expensive of all, is used by manufacturers to burnish silver plate and jewelry. Sandalwood is used for scent bars and for the preservation of furs.

The Barbarian in Art.

Herr Jakob Pollak, manufacturer of woodenware, went to a concert, where he heard Sarasate playing. The audience, entranced with his music, listened in breathless silence, when Pollak suddenly nudged his neighbor, saying: "Pardon me, but how much does such a violin cost?"

Pilloried.

The photograph of a young man, with the following inscription, is exhibited in a photographic window at Popho, Staffordshire, England: "This is the man who put his hair in curls to have his photograph taken, and then can't pay for them."

Mystery in Buried Cities.

In Egypt, in Asia Minor and other parts of the world where the earliest human life was known, explorations at times unearth long-buried cities upon plains not supposed to have been subject to volcanic eruptions or earthquake leveling.

Beautiful Madrid Palace.

The royal palace at Madrid is one of the most beautiful structures in the world. It was built at a cost of \$5,000,000, and was intended to rival the famous palace at Versailles. Of white marble, it is 470 feet each way, with a court 240 feet square, roofed with glass.

English Climatic Conditions.

In the latitude of England the ground, 25 feet below the surface of the earth, does not reach its highest temperature of the year until November or December. The coldest month, that far down, comes in May or June.

Concerning Understanding.

The fact that proceedings have been taken against a native of Westmeath for living under the same roof with his calves has caused a certain amount of consoling satisfaction to persons with wooden legs.—Punch.

Rainfall Preserves Balance.

Rivers return to the sea only a comparatively small part of the water which the rains lose by evaporation. Rain falling directly into the sea goes far toward keeping the balance even, from year to year.

Athenian and Barbarian.

A westerner once wrote a letter to the late Mayor Prince stating that he was about to visit Boston, and asking the mayor to tell him a good place to stop at. The mayor replied: "Just before the 'at.'"

Labouchere on Society.

Society is a combination of men and women who overdo themselves at the expense of their tradesmen that they may overeat themselves at the expense of their friends.—Henry Labouchere, in Truth.

Cosmopolitan New York.

New York contains a bit of Paris, a bit of Peking, a bit of Moscow, a bit of Sicily and a bit of many other places, including, according to recent revelations, a bit of Sodom and Gomorrah.

New York's Volume of Business.

The New York clearing house, with about \$92,000,000,000 in annual clearings, does more than twice as much business as all the other clearing houses in the United States.

Speeds of Birds and Fishes.

Several kinds of birds can fly more than twice as fast as any living thing can run on land. No land animal can run twice as fast as many fishes and marine mammals can swim.

Shown Discrimination.

A goat appears to be a pretty wise animal, after all. You will notice that he more easily eats the cans and never touches the stuff that has been inside them.—Topeka Journal.

Wonders of Chemical Research.

A recent experiment in New York shows that "lemon" candy containing an overdose of muriatic acid is bad for children.

Queer Wedding Decorations.

Armenian girls, the day of their wedding, have the breast and neck painted all over with delicate blue flowers.

Ladies of Grayling

Please bring in your orders for Cucumbers and Tomatoes for pickling.—Come Saturday afternoon, order 25c worth of vegetables and get a nice bouquet of flowers free.

John H. Cook.

A. C. HENDRICKSON The Tailor.

Originator and Introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

If you want a good suit for Spring and Summer, just drop in and see me.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop over Burgess' old Market.

Grayling, Mich.

City Barber Shop.

A new shop, fitted up with every convenience.

CARL W. KREMPKE, Prop.

Located Next to Grayling Mercantile Company's Store.

GRAYLING, MICH.

Tonsorial Parlors.

E. L. Mettler, Prop.

Located opposite the Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Every thing neat and sanitary. gent for Witter's Laundry, Saginaw, Mich.

CENTRAL HOTEL

AMOS PEARSALL, Prop.

First Class